THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SABLE CONVENTION.

Full Report of the Highly Amusing Debates of Yesterday—The Resolutions as Adopted—The Eight Thousand Negro Voters of New York up for the Highest Bidder—Address to the Republican and Democratic Parties.

ALBANY, October 17.—The Colored Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and at once commenced to deliberate upon the resolutions which follow, and which will constitute the chief labor of the body. The attendance to-day has been sparse, but the spirit of debate ran high, and was marked as usual by some singular eccentricities.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, which, so far as adopted by the Convention, I give below.

The colored citizens of New York State in Convention assembled express their opinions in form of resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, The elective franchise in this republic is not a gift, but a right belonging to all native-born men; that birth in the country is the only legitimate test of fitness to exercise that right; that when native-born men are deprived of its exercise, it is not to be bestowed but restored.

Resolved, That the colored people of the State regard the $250 clause in the State Constitution unjust to them, and contrary to republican forms of government, on the principle that the right to decree a property qualification of $250 insures the right to decree a property qualification of a larger amount, and so to increase it as to place republican institutions at the mercy of the few landed proprietors, and to create thereby a landed aristocracy.

Resolved, That the men who are affected by the laws should have the right of saying who shall make those laws, except they have forfeited the right by crime.

Resolved That the claim we make is for impartial suffrage, and that the duty of the Republican and Democratic parties of the State is to assist us by every means in their power. The first, or Republican party, because it professes to base all its action upon the Declaration of Independence, which says that "All men are created (politically) equal." And the other, the Democratic party, because it professes to believe fully in the Jeffersonian doctrine of "equal and exact justice to all men."

Resolved, That as a means to secure said support, and for other purposes, we appoint a State Central Committee of twenty-five, who shall interrogate candidates for office, and otherwise carry out the letter and spirit of this series of resolutions, and which committee shall, in addition, seek to mass the votes of the colored people to accord with the spirit of these resolutions. That this committee have power to fill any vacancy in their number, and to appoint as many sub-committees as may be necessary.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and publish immediately an address to the colored people of the State in reference to the securing their political rights; the support of schools; the honest acquisition of money, trades, and land, and the responsibilities laid upon every colored man in the present juncture of national and State affairs.

Resolved, That this Convention tenders its heartfelt thanks to the soldiers of the war, and especially to their immediate representatives, the colored men; that they pledge to them every effort to obtain them a full recognition of the rights which they fought to secure; that we approve of the effort to keep up the military knowledge acquired, and believe that as citizen soldiers they will honor us as they honored us when soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposed convention of colored soldiers and sailors called to meet in Philadelphia, January 8, 1867, to secure full recognition by the Government of the country, and that we appoint a committee of five members of this Convention to meet with and express to them our congratulations.

The above constitutes the platform of the Convention. The remainder of the resolutions are simply of a business character, and provide for the publication of five thousand copies of the address of the Convention to be made to the colored people of the State, and the distribution of five thousand copies of a second address to be issued to the Democratic and Republican parties of the State.

The evening session was opened with prayer, and permission was granted ex-Senator Andrew J. Colvin (white), of Albany, to address the Convention. He spoke chiefly in relation to the rejection of Miss Susan Anthony from a participancy in the proceedings.

AMUSING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

On the coming up of the question, last evening, as to the admission of Miss Susan B. Anthony to a full participation in the counsels of the body, Mr. Peyton Harris, of Buffalo, who is a plump, jolly, rotund, grey-headed colored individual, possessed of considerable imitative power, but few ideas and less language, arose and said, amid shouts of laughter—"Mr. Speaker, I, as one of the vice-presidents of this great convention of colored folks of the great State of New York, the Empire State of the world, cannot go for to go the admission of the lady into the body of this convention. (Cheers, and immoderate laughter.) Now, gemmen, you all am aware that I hab a great affection for the ladies, both black and white, but we must not do anything here to disgrace our proceedings, which I am of opinion we shall do if we admit any white trash into this meeting." (Great sensation and cries of "Mr. Harris, time am up.")

Mr. Harris (to the President, feelingly)—"My time aint up yet. I was to have ten minutes, and shall not retire from this position until my ten minutes am expired."

The President—"You are right, Mr. Harris."

Mr. Harris (from the President's stand)—"Mr. Speaker, I was going to observe when I was disturbed by those gemmen down there, who will never stand upon the platform upon which I now stand upon, and whence I take a sensible view of them, and measure them for all they are worth, that I was opposed to the admission of Miss Anthony to these here deliberations. She may be a very good woman, a very talented woman, a very spicy woman, a very eloquent woman, a very jejune woman, a very friendly woman to our cause, but she can't come in here, and I raise my voice against it from this elevated place—(sensation)—as one of the presiding officers of this meeting."

Whereupon Mr. Harris subsided, to be followed by Mr. Myers, who said:—"Mr. President—I am *in toto* in favor of the unqualified, immediate, unquestioned, and everlasting admission of women to this and all other conventions of our people. This is not all; I want women, both white and black, to unite with us and help save our cause and the country. We must not deny to others what has always been denied to us. I am in favor of the admission of Indians and Indianesses, if they can help to forward our cause. I am opposed to the last gentleman who spoke, and I want to tell him that negroes never go backwards. I never knew only two to run away, and they were Ward and Logan, one of whom is upon that platform there as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Convention. Miss Anthony must be let in. That's my voice and vote."

WHICH PARTY THE NEGROES WILL VOTE WITH.

A curious position of the Convention, openly expressed in the two addresses, one to the Democrats and one to the Republicans, is to be found in the fact that they advertise in these documents to cast their influence and their votes with the party that will grant the colored element of the State the largest number of favors. With this object, as already stated, they have appointed committees to wait on the various leaders and sound them on the subject of the pending issues in the campaign, which action has already caused some commotion among the said leaders and wire-pullers. A small number of the delegates, among them Colonel William Rich, of Troy, who made a sensible speech, are for clinging to the Republicans at all hazards, but I think the majority are inclined to make decided overtures to the Democrats.

THE ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

The following is the address of the Convention to the Democrats and Republicans of this State:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—Freemen of this grand old Commonwealth, whose brilliant past is, we trust, but the earnest of a glorious future; the representatives, in convention assembled, of that portion of your body politic which, by an invidious distinction incorporated in your organic law, is debarred, save under onerous conditions, from the exercise of our indefeasible right—the elective franchise—salute you in the name of God and of liberty.

In these sacred names we congratulate you that the civil war, which for four years had convulsed the land, has terminated in the discomfiture of treason, and in the triumphant vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Union. *Esto perpetua!* We congratulate you also that, in the providence of God, the nation emerges from the fiery ordeal of battle with a firmer belief in human rights, and a higher conception of social duties—sealing its devotion to the cause of human freedom by the sacrifice of its best blood, and demonstrating its sincerity by the emancipation of its bondmen.

Sharing, as we believe you do, in this national regeneration, we indulge the hope that you will hasten to illustrate the motto of your State by breaking the shackles of caste, so unworthy of you, so degrading to us, and thus elevate the entire population of the State to a higher embodiment of constitutional liberty. We deeply sympathize with you for the bereavement and desolation in many a home, caused by the absence of your gallant dead, who fell battling against treason, or yielded up their lives as prisoners of war, beneath the fiendish torture of Rebel hate.

For now, in the hour of thanksgiving and chastened exultation, having cheerfully borne our allotment of the general burden, and our share of the common risk, we, too, can point with honest pride to honorable scars and mutilations received in the defense of constitutional government, the only safeguard of our common liberties.

We, too, have sacred memories of our departed brave, whose mangled forms are mingled with the soil of many a battle-field, whereon they died, fighting beneath the starry flag, whose folds now proudly wave supreme throughout the land. These scars, these mutilations, and these memories, irrefragible proofs of manhood's noblest duty fully done, and pledges for its future performance, being imprescriptibly ours, and our posterity's forever, do but bind us the more firmly to the rest of our fellow-citizens for whom and with whom we have struggled, endured, and triumphed.

As native-born Americans, we feel it to be our duty to act as soldiers in war, as native-born Americans, we believe it to be our right to act as citizens, in peace; not only in obeying the laws, but also by co-operating, through appointed instrumentalities, in making them. For we believe that governments are instituted among men for the preservation of individual rights, and derive their just power from the content of the governed. We hold with Montesquieu that "in a free State every man who is supposed to be a free agent ought to be concerned in his own government; therefore, the legislative power should reside in the whole body of the people or their representatives;" and we affirm that society can neither justly ignore our rights, nor absolve us from our duties.

Coming together, therefore, on this occasion to consult as to what measures are best calculated to further the varied interests of fifty thousand of your population—five thousand five hundred of whom went forth to battle in defense of the Union, and five thousand of whom are voters, notwithstanding the barriers erected against them in the shape of discriminative constitutional requirements, alike absurd and injurious—we deem it our duty to make this solemn appeal in their behalf, to those of our fellow-citizens in whom the law of the State virtually vests a monopoly of its rights and immunities, and to ask of you, as a measure of justice, to remove the hindrances which partial legislation has thrown in the way of our progress and development.

Fellow-citizens of the Empire State, your Constitution affirms that "We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." We therefore would urge you, irrespective of party, to manifest your gratitude to God, and your appreciation of the inviolable character of the freedom He has bestowed upon you, by no longer withholding from us a full and free participation in its blessings.

We charge you, before Him whose name you invoke, that to deprive any citizen of the State, of lawful age, of sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, of the right to vote, is a violation of the cardinal principle of the American theory of government and subversive of its existence. Fellow-citizens, your Constitution provides (article thirteen, section two) that, "At the general election to be held in the year 1866, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question, 'Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?' shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature."

You are, therefore, about to be called on to decide whether said Convention, for the purposes specified, shall be held; and as we are deeply interested in your decision, we would entreat you by your votes to cause that Convention to be held. We are aware that there are other reasons why a revision and amendment of our State Constitution at this time is desirable; reasons which, relating as they do to the better regulation of our metropolitan Government, and the purer administration of justice, we appreciate as of the highest importance to the general weal; still the interest of the fifty thousand whom we represent, depending upon the opportunity which will thus be afforded of restoring to us an equal participation in the rights and immunities of citizenship, is paramount to every other present consideration. In the event of its being made a party question, it alone will determine how the votes which we now possess shall be cast.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we would say that we have endeavored to address you, not as partisans, but as patriots, as

Men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know;

as such we ask you to see the coming occasion, and to remodel the State so that

Sovereign law, that State's collected will,

may indeed

Sit empress crowning good, repressing ill,

and dispensing equal and exact justice to every citizen. So shall you vindicate those imperishable truths to the maintenance of which, on the 4th of July, 1776, your representatives in Congress assembled—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris—pledged for themselves and you their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Death of a Newly Married Couple on the Same Day.

From the Cleveland Herald, October 15.

One week ago yesterday, Rev. Father Butler united in the bonds of wedlock, in St. Stephens (Catholic) Church of Newport, Kentucky, Mr. Tony Laukoff to Miss Agnes Krieff, both of that city. The young and happy couple enjoyed their honeymoon on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, determining that on Monday morning they would settle down to a commencement of their new life, with all its business, responsibilities, trials, etc. On Monday morning they rose at an early hour, and robing themselves in their everyday attire, went to breakfast. Each complained of being seriously ill, and neither could eat. The husband was compelled almost immediately to retire to bed, and in a few minutes his wife followed him. A physician was sent for, who, upon arriving in the sick chamber, and after examination of the patients, pronounced their disease the cholera. Immediate attention was given to them, but during the day they continued to grow worse, and at 4·30 o'clock the husband died. His body was removed to an adjoining room. His wife was also in a collapsed condition, and at 8·30 o'clock she too followed her husband into the dark valley of the shadow of death. The bridegroom and bride were robed in their wedding clothes, and on Tuesday were buried in the same grave.

An Historical Bell on the Stage.

A bell which is heard in the first act of *Don Juan d'Autriche*, now playing at the Theatre Francaise, in Paris, is one of those which, on the 24th of August, 1572, gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Being put up for sale during the Revolution, all the bells of St. Germain l'Auxerrois were bought by a founder named Flauban, who parted with the smallest of them to the theatre named. It was rung for the first time at the theatre in 1801, at the first performance of *Edouard en Ecosse*, by Alexander Duval.

An Unsuccessful Experiment in French.—A Paris letter-writer says:—"There's a tale of a Turk—an attache—who preferred taking a governess to a tutor to learn French. After six months' study, thinking himself master of the language, he wrote home, "Mossieu le minisse, J'e l'honne heure de vou-z-ainforme;" and he was recalled to Constantinople by "Mossieu le minisse."

RAILWAYS AND WARFARE.

United States Military Roads—Report of Brevet Brigadier-General D. C. McCallum, Director and General Manager from 1862 to 1866.

In February, 1862, when General McCallum was appointed by General Order of the War Department Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, "with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages, and appurtenances that may be required for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies," there were just seven miles of railroad, from Washington to Alexandria, in the possession of the United States Government. Before General McCallum closed his labors he had seized over two thousand miles of track, employed at one time twenty-five thousand men, built twenty-six miles of temporary and permanent bridges, laid and relaid six hundred and forty-one miles of track, and disbursed more than forty-two millions of dollars. On General McCallum's assumption of his duties, Mr. Stanton, with that imperativeness which rendered him so efficient a War Secretary in war times, gave him verbally this Napoleonic order:—"I shall expect you to have on hand, at all times, the necessary men and materials to enable you to comply promptly with any order given—nor must there be any failure."

To comply with these exacting requirements General McCallum organized a transportation corps to control the movements of trains, and maintain the rolling stock, and a construction corps to lay, tear up, or repair railroad tracks, build bridges, and burn them if necessary. In the Department of the Mississippi his construction corps, five thousand strong, was organized into six divisions, each a distinct body in itself, provided with all necessary tools, camp equipage, and field transportation, and ready to move anywhere on emergency; his transportation corps numbered twelve thousand men. Some of the achievements of General McCallum's department deserve to rank with the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times. The wonderful bridge over the Chattahoochee, seven hundred and eight feet long and ninety-two feet high, was built by the construction corps in four and a half days; the bridge over the Potomac creek, at Aquia, four hundred and fourteen feet long and eighty-two feet high, was built ready for trains to pass in forty working hours.

In their leisure time this corps rebuilt the Chattanooga rolling mills, which turned out in a few months nearly four thousand tons of railroad iron for the Government, and were sold at the end of the war for a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. With justifiable pride General McCallum classes the attempt to supply Sherman's army of a hundred thousand men, and sixty thousand horses and mules, from a base three hundred and sixty miles distant, over one line of a single track, as one of the boldest ideas of the war. Whole corps, and even armies, were frequently transported hundreds of miles on the mere verbal orders of their commanders. In 1865 the 4th Army Corps were transported from East Tennessee to Nashville, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, without delay or difficulty—this herculean task requiring nearly fifteen hundred cars.

Nor were the services thus rendered unattended with danger. Guerillas and raiding parties dogged the footsteps of the Construction Corps wherever they went. In the first six months of 1865 one wrecking train picked up and brought into Nashville sixteen wrecked locomotives and nearly three hundred carloads of wheels and bridge iron, the destructive handiwork of Rebel raiders. Hood was a thorn in McCallum's side; but the damage he did was repaired with wonderful celerity. In October, 1864, Hood, passing round Sherman's army, tore up thirty-five miles of track and burned four hundred and fifty feet of bridges between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The damage was made good and the line put in working order again in thirteen days. Between Tunnel Hill and Resaca twenty-five miles of track and two hundred and thirty feet of bridging were reconstructed in seven days and a half.

General McCallum's report contains many other facts of equal interest with the foregoing. Put into a more attractive and connected shape, it would form an important contribution to the history of the Great Rebellion. Were General McCallum an Englishman he would be made a baronet, as Sir Morton Peto was for similar services. Were he a Frenchman, the ribbon of the Legion of Honor would unquestionably decorate his breast. As a citizen of the great republic, he rests content with a brevet Brigadier-Generalship.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN ST. LOUIS.

A Wood-Turning Factory Blown Up—Seventeen Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred this morning, at the wood-turning factory of Van Brock, on Franklin avenue, by which the factory itself and an adjacent two-story dwelling were destroyed. The explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity for the distance of several squares like an earthquake, and the atmosphere was filled with smoke and ashes. Pieces of the rotten, spongy boiler were also thrown to a great distance. Buildings a block off were pierced by the flying fragments, and a car half a block from the explosion was thrown from the track. The scenes that ensued were horrible. Women were rushing frantically about in search of their husbands, sons, and relatives supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The police were active in keeping a rush of spectators back, and the firemen were throwing water upon the flames in the vain hope of saving some of the sufferers, some of whom were being extricated as fast as the circumstances would allow. Some twenty-two men were at work in the establishment at the time of the explosion. They were all buried in the ruins. The carriage and wagon factory of Mr. Edward Beersch, on the west side, was also blown up. A number of men were at work in it at the time. The proprietor, Mr. Van Brock, escaped, as did also his engineer; though the latter is this evening reported in a dying condition. Thirteen bodies in all have been taken from the ruins. In the yard adjoining the premises, about noon, there were four bodies barely recognizable, burnt to cinders. This evening the force is still at work removing rubbish. One woman had a narrow escape, being given up as lost, when fresh efforts were made and she was rescued. The fire was extinguished shortly after 2 o'clock, but the firemen continued playing on the ruins long after. This is the most appalling calamity of the kind that has ever befallen St. Louis.

Colored Jurymen in Boston.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:—"It is an interesting fact, and an evidence of the progress of the age towards equal rights for all, white and black, that in the Superior Court of this county for criminal business there is, this term, one colored juryman, and in the Superior Court for civil business, first session, one, and in the second session of the same court there are two. No objection is made to them; but, on the contrary, it is said they are an improvement on many white persons heretofore drafted for this purpose. This is the first term of these courts where colored men have been put on the juries, although in a recent term of the Supreme Court in a trial for murder, as we have recorded, there was one who served.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

Several More Bodies Recovered from the Ruins—Subscriptions for the Sufferers, Etc. Etc.

TORONTO, October 17.—The conflagration of Sunday at Quebec seems to be the only subject talked of throughout the province. Several more bodies have been found beneath the ruins, and several persons are still missing, who, it is feared, have been killed by the falling of rafters while attempting to remove their property.

At a meeting at the City Hall last evening, in Quebec, a very stormy discussion ensued in regard to the political and religious faith of the sufferers; but through the influence of several influential gentlemen present quietness was restored, and subscription lists were handed around by the members of the Relief Committee, when $18,000 was immediately collected.

The melancholy loss of life and suffering of these poor houseless creatures throws a dark gloom over the whole country. The ruins are visited by thousands, while here and there can be seen men, women, and children groping their way through the rubbish of their former homes, and in other directions can be seen working parties in the melancholy duty of hunting for the bodies of their missing friends. Several women, it is rumored, have died from exposure; and, unless immediate relief is furnished, it is feared hundreds of women and children will follow.

The committee are doing everything in their power to provide food, clothing, and shelter for the needy. The ladies of Quebec are organizing sanitary societies to prepare clothing, and attend to the sick in the hospital, while others contribute from their private stores provisions for the sufferers. One charitable gentleman is supporting fifteen families at his own expense, and another sent this morning eight cart loads of cooked provisions. The draymen of the city have placed their horses and carts at the disposal of the Relief Committee, for the purpose of hauling provisions or removing furniture saved from the ruins to a place of safety. Sheds are springing up among the ruins as fast as lumber can be hauled.

A man named Defold, aged seventy years, died this morning from injuries received on Sunday.

A soup house was opened last night at the Jacques Cartier Market, and over ten thousand people have been furnished with soup.

An appeal is to be made to the people of England and France for aid to build up the city, and a committee has been appointed for this purpose.

It is feared that if the Board of Health do not take proper precautions to prevent the spread of disease among the poor that one half of them will be subjects for the hospital before many weeks.

Mr. Mills, of the English Episcopal Cathedral, is organizing a company of singers, to give a concert in Quebec, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the sufferers.

The following is the amount of subscriptions received:—The Gov.-General, $200; the Mayor, $200; the Archbishop of Quebec, $1000; the Seminary of Quebec, $2000; the Cure of Quebec, $100; the Cure of St. Roch, $100; Ross & Co., $1000; Thompson & Co., $500; Thos. McGreevy, $500; Tetu & Gorneau, $1000; Hamel & Feeres, $400; Glover & Fory, $100; J. Lemisureur, $100; the Recorder, $40; J. W. Henry, $200; Rev. A. Racine, $40; C. Delagrave, $40; Rev. W. Cosgrain, $40; Patrick Vallee, $100; Daniel Cary, $20; R. Dobsell & Co., $500; B. Bennett, $500; James Gibb, $400; Behan & Bros., $50; M. D. Robitaille, $50; D. W. Campbell, $50; James Shaw, $100; L. Fiset, $100; I. Tetu, $100; J. Thibadeau, $600; A. Tessler, $200; L. Fiset, Sr., $200; M. Baby, $200; J. Renaud, $100.

The following insurance companies intend to remove from Quebec if immediate steps are not taken to put the fire and water departments on a more satisfactory footing:—The London and Lancashire, Queen, Royal, Liverpool and London, North British, Lancashire, Imperial, and West of England.

The weather continues fine during the day, but is very cold at night.

THE MAINE SUICIDE MYSTERY.

Discovery of the Skeleton of the Missing Girl.

We find the following sad story in the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*:—

It will be remembered that on May 23d last Miss Greene, aged twenty-two years, daughter of Jonas Greene, of Peru, Oxford county, mysteriously left school at Kent's Hill, came to Auburn, where she stopped a few hours at the Elm House, and left in the mid-afternoon, apparently in tears.

She was next and last seen in a drug store in this city, where she purchased two-and-a-half ounces of corrosive sublimate—a quantity sufficient to destroy many lives. It was believed that the unfortunate girl committed suicide, and diligent search was made for her body in the woods in this vicinity, and in the canal and adjoining towns. All efforts to discover her remains were, however, futile, and the agonized friends of the missing girl gave up all hope of ever seeing her alive, and nearly all hope of ever discovering her remains.

Saturday morning, as C. Lewis and his brother were hunting at White Oak Hill, East Auburn, they accidentally stumbled upon the remains of a human body, in an advanced state of decomposition. There is no doubt it is the body of the missing girl.

The head was supported on the right arm, the legs were drawn up slightly, and all the flesh had disappeared, leaving a mere skeleton in clothes. A black straw hat was lying near, having probably been blown from the head, now a fleshless skull, whose light hair was streaming hither and thither over it in the wind.

The body was clothed with a cotton dress with a blue woollen border, a hoop skirt and cotton skirt, shoes and stockings. It was without drawers. Over her shoulders a checkered shawl was hugged tightly, and held around her throat, as though shrinking from the cold, and endeavoring to protect herself from it. The water-proof cloak was stretched on the rock near by, which, it is believed, had been blown by the wind from her shoulders. The shoes and stockings were in perfect preservation. Near by was a reticule, in which were found a memorandum book, penholder and pen, an empty inkstand, hair brush, nail brush, two soiled pocket handkerchiefs, a pair of new gloves, and a brown veil.

Dr. Harris was summoned before the remains were touched, and gave his opinion that the deceased probably survived from three to six hours after taking poison, the probability that she died by poison being increased by the accidental discovery of an apothecary's circular near by, in which it is likely the poison had been wrapped. Dr. Harris thinks that the position of the body indicates that the deceased died without great suffering, as it was found in the most easy and natural, or reclining posture.

From the memorandum book and all other articles in her possession, she had apparently removed all positive testimony as to her identity. Several leaves were torn from the memorandum. Evidently they may have borne a name she wished to conceal. Her desire to destroy her very name, was indicated by the letters she addressed to her school class, in which she begged her classmates to forget her.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Senators Trumbull and Wade, Congressmen Buckland, of Ohio, and Alley, of Massachusetts, and a large party of the Pacific Railroad excursionists, prominent railway men, and others, who left New York on the Silver Palace line of cars on Monday evening last, arrived here to-day.

THIRD EDITION

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The steamer *James S. Greene*, from Georgetown, S. C., arrived this morning. She reports having seen a large brig ashore twelve miles south of Feminck's Island. The sea was breaking over her.

On the 17th she saw a schooner ashore six miles north of Barnegat. She also saw the steamer *Empire*, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, ashore on Sandy Hook. She tried to pull her off, but the hawser broke. She will probably be got off on the next tide.

On the 16th the steamer *Monticello*, from Savannah and Boston, put into the Delaware Breakwater, short of coal.

The steamship *William Penn*, from London, reports on the 16th, during a heavy gale, having passed a barque-rigged steamship, lying to. She had a red funnel. She also passed a quantity of deal and wreck matter floating.

SANDY HOOK, October 18.—The propeller *Empire*, Captain Price, from Wilmington, N. C., is ashore on the outside of the Hook, opposite Station-house No. 1. She is hogged, and has three feet of water. Her cargo of rosin is strewn all along the beach. She went ashore last night.

The Billiard Championship of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 18.—A game of billiards for 1500 points up was played last night between E. Daniels and William A. Tobin. The latter won, taking the purse, gold cue, and winning the championship of Massachusetts.

The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury report their total destruction of mutilated currency to date at $1,212,092. The receipts from internal revenue sources exclusively, up to this date, amount to over $115,500,000, which is in excess of $1,000,000 per diem from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely, the 1st of July. It is believed that the income from this source will reach to nearly the same figures as those of last year, which will be largely in excess of the amount estimated and required, leaving a heavy surplus to be appropriated to the liquidation of the national debt.

Movements of General Sherman—Indian Declaration of War.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 17.—Lieutenant-General Sherman passed here to-day *en route* for St. Louis, on his return from Ellsworth and Fort Morgan. The Indians have declared war and are near to Fort Garland, New Mexico, in strong force.

Kansas State Capitol Building.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 17.—The corner-stone of the capitol building of the State of Kansas was laid in this city to-day by the Masonic Order.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official returns from 64 counties in this State place Geary's majority at 17,151. The two counties unofficially reported are Butler and Forest, both of which are small and decidedly Republican. The official figures, therefore, will not reduce the Union majority in the State below 17,000.

The official returns in the Thirteenth Congressional District show a majority of 1278 for the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the radical candidate.

	Geary.		Clymer.
Allegheny	7676	Adams	216
Armstrong	680	Bedford	224
Beaver	925	Berks	6167
Blair	752	Bucks	594
Bradford	4043	Cambria	652
*Butler	400	Carbon	433
Cameron	71	Centre	461
Chester	2279	Clarion	1037
Crawford	1745	Clearfield	1136
Dauphin	1491	Clinton	593
Delaware	1385	Columbia	1618
Erie	3286	Cumberland	530
*Forest	20	Elk	540
Franklin	198	Fayette	792
Huntingdon	1009	Fulton	280
Indiana	2349	Greene	1536
Jefferson	108	Juniata	298
Lancaster	6002	Lehigh	1572
Lawrence	2150	Luzerne	3706
Lebanon	1498	Lycoming	577
McKean	167	Mifflin	110
Mercer	684	Monroe	1991
Perry	86	Montgomery	1066
Philadelphia	6388	Montour	392
Potter	726	Northampton	3011
Somerset	1303	Northumberland	468
Snyder	486	Pike	724
Susquehanna	1477	Schuylkill	1721
Tioga	3165	Sullivan	325
Union	704	Wayne	528
Venango	919	Westmoreland	1037
Warren	1115	Wyoming	91
Washington	265	York	2884
	54542		37391
	37391		
Geary's majority	17151		

* Unofficial.

The Constitutional Amendment.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the people of the South to accept the Constitutional amendment, and thus do away with the pretext afforded to the radicals for hostile legislation towards them on the ground of their alleged intractability. The Charlotteville (Virginia) *Chronicle* says:—"The Southern people want rest. To secure it, they would accept the Constitutional amendment. Guarantee them rest, and every State will ratify the amendment." The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard* calls upon the South "to take this amendment to avoid further and greater evils," while the Charlotte (North Carolina) *Democrat* prefers the adoption of the proposed amendment to the "abolishment of our State governments," "enforced negro suffrage," and "confiscation." The Newbern *Times* tells the people that they should now hasten to adopt the Congressional plan, and thus secure immediate tranquillity, and admission into the Union. The Charleston (S. C.) *News* is now convinced that there is no other course open to the Southern people, while the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* points to the amendment as the Northern ultimatum, and adds that "nothing more will be required of them. "The New Orleans *Picayune* is now presenting to its readers, from day to day, "practical reflections upon the amendment," wherein the measure is shown to be not so unjust and unreasonable as many are disposed to think it. Within a brief time the Richmond and, in fact, nearly all the Southern journals, have exhibited a very perceptible change in tone.

France in Depressed Spirits.

In France they are expecting the end of the world. Even the skeptics (according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*) are beginning to talk in a religious strain of "signs and tokens;" but their newly found religion takes a very gloomy color. The continual rain, the extraordinary character of the late events in Germany, the disturbed condition of the continent, apparently pointing to further convulsions, the cholera, and the precarious state of the Emperor's health, all contribute to the general depression, and induce some people to suppose that the end of things is approaching.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Cahill was called for trial. Mrs. Ryan, who was subpœnaed in this case, but neglected to make her appearance, was fined $10 for contempt of Court. Mr. Mooney suffered a like penalty for a like neglect. Both delinquents will remain in limbo until the fines are paid.

Cahill, the defendant, is charged with the larceny of a trunk which was left in charge of Hillman's Baggage Express, to be delivered to Mr. Cleaver, at No. 1028 Poplar street. The driver of the wagon, near midnight, stopped at a tavern to ask directions, when a man by the name of Mooney claimed the trunk as his, stating that he had made a mistake in giving the number of the house. He claimed to have lost the check but gave the number of it, receiving the trunk, and signing the receipt with the name of Mr. Palmer, which was marked on the trunk. Cahill, the defendant, was in the room at the time. Two days afterwards the trunk was taken to No. 1028 Poplar street, and when examined by an officer $128 were found to have been abstracted.

The case is still on trial, when Mr Cahill's connection with the affair will be developed.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Proctor vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. Patent case. This was a suit for infringement on Proctor's patent car for pole attachment to passenger cars. Verdict for plaintiff, $1000.

The case of Dike vs. Shenk et al. (before reported) is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Thistle vs. Black. An action on a breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $1.

Burns vs. Graham. An action to recover possession of a house. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, October 18, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds were in fair demand. Old 5-20s sold at 113⅜, a slight advance; 6s of 1881 at 112⅝; 7·30s at 105⅞@106, for June and July; and 10-40s at 99⅞. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99½.

In Railroad shares there was more doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅞@57¼, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 30@30¼, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, no change; and Reading at 57⅜; a slight decline. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 35½ for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21¼; Chesnut and Walnut at 54½; and Hestonville at 15½@15¾; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33¼; 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 103 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 36⅝ for preferred do., 123 for Morris Canal preferred, 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 57 for Delaware Division.

The Money Market is more active. Loans on call are offered at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 148⅜; 12 M., 148¼; 1 P. M., 148⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted irregular and dearer. Some of the largest lending-houses put up their loans to brokers to 6 per cent., and obtained it readily, and for all new business brokers are ready to pay 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 5, and good at 5½@6. Long bills are sold at 7 per cent., and upon some of the best railway shares 7 per cent. is paid. The demand for currency for the West continues, and there is no surplus of currency of any kind in the street.

"Freights are firm. The engagements to Liverpool per steamer are 50 hhds. tobacco at 22s. 6d. To London—10,000 bushels barley at 5d.; 700 bushels corn at 5½d.; and, per steamer, 50 hhds. tobacco on private terms. To Bremen—1300 hhds. tobacco at 15s."

—Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co.'s circular says: "During the latter part of last week the London market for American securities was very inactive, owing to the break in telegraphic communication with America. For the last three days, however, there has been a very large business transacted. United States Five-twenty bonds, on higher exchange, have declined during the week nearly $2."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 6s.81 coup	112¼	100 sh Cata pf.....s5	30
$1500 U S 5-20s62coup	113¼	100 sh do...s30wn	30
$150 do........	113¼	100 sh do.........	30¼
$1000 U S 10-40s	99⅞	100 sh Ph & E.......	32½
$500 U S 730s June.	105¾	350 sh do....lots.	32½
$500 do........	105¾	400 sh Leh Cr Irn Co	80
$1000 C & A 6s 89..	98½	100 sh Reading b10	57⅝
$3100 City 6s new.l's	99½	100 sh do.........	57½
$9000 Leh 6s. 84 .lots	92¼	100 sh do.......c	57⅜
$2000 Susq Cnl bds	62¼	18 sh Tioga R.......s5	44
$1000 do.........	62¾	9 sh Mech Bank...	33¼
$1000 do.........	62¾	100 sh New Creek....	.56
$3000 Sch Nav 6s 82	88½	800 sh Fulton....lots	5½
50 sh C & A scrip..	45	200 sh McClintock...	¼
5 sh do........c	45	20 sh Ches & WalR	54½
15 sh Penn R.c&p..	56⅞	300 sh Hest'v.....lots	15½
2 sh do........	57	200 sh do. lots s30.	15¾
3 sh 13th & 15th...	21¼		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148½@148⅝; Silver ¼s and ½s, 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do. August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do. December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 9¾; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 8¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¾@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 113¾@114¼; do., 1864, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1865, 110¾@110⅞; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; do., 3d series, 105¾@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¾@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 18.—The Flour Market is very firm, and prices of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat are steadily tending upwards, but there is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly and only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 900 bbls., principally Northwestern extra family, at $12 50@13·50, the latter for choice, including 200 bbls. Ohio do. at $14; superfine at $7·75@8 75; old stock and fresh ground extras at $9@12; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $7 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and the only sales reported are a few hundred bush. at $2 90@3 15 for fair Pennsylvania and choice Southern red; white may be quoted at $3 10@3 25. Rye, if here, would readily command $1 25@1 28 ₱ bush. for Southern and Western; and $1 30 for Pennsylvania. Corn comes in slowly, and yellow commands $1 12 ₱ bush. One car load of Western mixed sold at $1·18. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 1200 bush. new Southern at 59c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $7@8 ₱ 64 lbs., for new; 350 bush. Timothy sold at $3·62½. Flaxseed is dull; we quote at $3 20@3 25.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania barrels were made at $2·41, and Ohio at $2 40@2 41.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What's in a Name?

From the Tribune.

A great deal, of course, if it only be long enough. Monarchs are famous for the elongation of their baptismal appellations, and Senator Doolittle has received from one who is not his special admirer the linked and long-drawn out title of a National-Union-Democratic-Republican-Bread-and-Butter-Johnson-Man. Although this was not meant to be complimentary, we must do the Senator the simple justice to say that it implies a great stock of principles, an extensive and many-colored wardrobe, numerous resources, and great catholicity of opinion. It is not the sort of name upon which one would like to undertake, at short notice, an acrostic. Yet it must be admitted that it is pregnantly expressive, and beautifully indicates the state of a gentleman who is loosely weltering in a kind of Bay of Biscay of politics, and distracted between the desire to catch a few fish and the fear of being driven fiercely upon shore. Verily, we live in a time of multitudinous professions. Never had those great archers, whom it is unnecessary to name, so many strings to their bows, so many eggs in one basket, so many argosies sent to sea in different directions, so many wagers, if we may say, upon both sides, laid in accordance with the safe and sublime philosophy of hedging. Mr. Doolittle's many membered addendum is really worth analysis. He is:—

1. *National, i. e.*, he is for making treason a misdemeanor and rebellion a crime which it is impossible for anybody to commit; and if that is not being national, we should like to know what is.

2. *Union, i. e.*, union between light and darkness, truth and falsehood, loyalty and treason, order and anarchy, State sovereignty and federal supremacy. When you go in for Union, there is nothing like going in for a great deal of it.

3. *Democratic.*—Ah yes! Mr. Doolittle was a Democratic pillar so long ago as the ancient days of the Barnburners. He is certainly entitled to the name, for he has been a Democrat *twice* and everything else only once.

4. *Republican.*—*Lucus a non lucendo*—on this principle he is a very good Republican, indeed; but what shall we call several millions of voters, now rejoicing in that name, who could not be induced, for love or money, to ride in the same wagon with the polymorphous Senator?

5. *Bread and Butter.*—Here we begin to see daylight. Some people may be angry at the notion of a Senator working for his victuals. We are not. Bread, butter, beef, mutton, not to mention other alimentary articles, are very good things. Sancho Panza expected them in great profusion when he was made Governor of his island, but he didn't get them; and Senator Doolittle may expect them and be grievously disappointed in the same way. It appears so just now. 'Tis a hungry world, but it is also a charitable one, and we shall be the very last persons desirous of seeing Senator Doolittle tormented by a good appetite with nothing to appease it. His relatives, we fancy, will take care of him.

6. *Johnson Man.*—There you have it in its naked and elegant simplicity. Only there is always a preferable virtue in the possessive case. Johnson's Man has the more accurate sound; and if anybody ever needed a man to look after him, it is the President. He is welcome to Mr. Doolittle.

—This last is the only title which we conceive to be strictly accurate. Wherefore we favor it. Johnsonite, Johnsonian, anything derivative you please! In this way only can you secure the delicacies of nomenclature. There is no party but the Johnson party—there is no policy but the Johnson policy—there is no principle but the Johnson principle, in all the ramifications of this magnificent bolt. Johnson is the centre of the speculation. It is Johnson vs. Congress and the people. The party is all Johnson from its small head to its short tail, and seems to have been organized (so far as it is organized at all) for his especial honor, glory, and canonization. We, at least, can make nothing else out of it, and, therefore, we are perfectly willing always to salute Mr. Doolittle as Mr. Johnson's Man.

The Amendment Before the Southern Legislatures—Governor Humphreys' Message.

From the Times.

The Legislature of Mississippi is now convened in extraordinary session by proclamation of the Governor of the State. In his proclamation convening this body, Governor Humphreys did not set forth any special object of the session; but in the message which he sent to it when it met on Monday, he enters upon a discussion of the political situation, which he finds to be very dismal; and, after referring to some matters of lesser consequence, proceeds to make a violent onslaught upon the Constitutional amendment, declaring it to be such an "insulting outrage upon the Southern people, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that" (says he, "I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you."

It is not astonishing that Governor Humphreys should use such language as this, when it is considered that he himself (if we mistake not) belongs to that class of men who will be deprived of the opportunity of holding office in future by the passage of the amendment in question; but for the sake of the pacification of the country, and the settlement of its political difficulties, we shall be sorry if a similar view of the matter is taken by the Legislature which he addresses. We can, however, indulge in little doubt that it will be. Thus the first Southern Legislature of the unrepresented States, before which the amendment has been fairly brought (for neither South Carolina nor Texas took it properly under consideration) will stand in determined opposition to its ratification.

At the beginning of next month the Legislature of Georgia meets in regular session, and it will be followed by the Legislatures of other Southern States. Upon the Constitutional amendment they will take action, favorable or unfavorable, during the coming winter. As most of the members of these Legislatures were elected before the subject was brought to the consideration of the Southern people, it will not be very astonishing if they pronounce against it with something approaching unanimity. But as the assent of a very small number of the Legislatures will be required to make the amendment a law, we do not consider it necessary as yet to give up all hope in the premises. If North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana can be added to Tennessee, the amendment will be secured, and the rejecting States will doubtless then be willing to give it a reconsideration.

The Democrats of the North have been very positive that not a single Southern State will ratify the amendment, now or hereafter. If the Democrats had always proved themselves reliable prophets as to the course of politics, either in the Southern States or the Northern States, either before the war or since the war, we might give some heed to their predictions in this matter. But, unfortunately, they have been almost uniformly so far astray in their prognostications during the past six years, and are always so much led to their political assurances by their party interests and desires, that the public have come to the conclusion, as a general thing, that matters will in the end take a precisely opposite course to that which they foretell. The present question has a very different aspect to conservative citizens in the South from what it has to Democratic partisans in the North. With the latter, the whole thing is merely a question of party and party ascendancy. The Democratic party have pronounced against the amendment. They have made this opposition a prominent point of difference with the Republicans.

In the New Jersey Legislature, and wherever else they have had the opportunity of acting against it, they have done so *en masse*. They represent it as a scheme for securing Republican ascendancy in the country for an indefinite period. They denounce it as utterly opposed to Democratic principles and Democratic prospects. They urge the Southern States, upon partisan grounds, to refuse its ratification; and in all their arguments and action, they show clearly that they are guided alone by party considerations. To the Southern States, on the other hand, the question is a very vital and practical one. It affects their interests in a thousand ways other than politically, important though its political aspects also are to them. By being debarred from their share in legislation, and their influence upon such public measures as affect their material welfare, their commerce and industry, and the development of the resources of their section, they suffer in ways which the Democratic partisans in the North do not take into account, and which they would not scruple to ignore from considerations of a party character.

The being debarred from representation in both Houses of Congress is not a matter for levity in the South, nor a matter to be handled successfully for party purposes, as in the North. It is a most serious concern, and an evil to be surmounted in whatever way is practicable by those who suffer from it. A large number of the Southern people are beginning to look at the matter in this light, and, without regard to what is said by Northern Democrats, are casting about them for the means by which they can secure possession of those all-important rights and privileges which belong to them as States in the Union. These people, we hope, will take the matter out of the hands of the old politicians who now govern the South, as they did in other days, and will see to it that common sense and a spirit of compromise must be brought to bear upon the necessities of the situation.

The North has pronounced for this amendment with such a degree of unanimity, that we can see no hope for the settlement of our political troubles, and the admission of the South to the right of representation in Congress, but in its adoption.

Our National Game—The Great Match in Brooklyn.

From the Herald.

On the Capitoline grounds in Bedford, one of the pleasantest suburbs of suburban Brooklyn, was played on Monday an Olympian game of base-ball for the championship of America. The contestants were the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn. Before the contest the latter were the champions, and now that the honorable strife is over they remain the champions still, for they beat their adversaries by twenty-seven to seventeen runs.

Every country from immemorial time has had its national game, tending to develop the physical qualities—the strength, the muscle, and the agility—of its youth. Greece had its Olympic games, at which wrestling, chariot-racing, and the stimulating contests of throwing the disc—the quoit of modern days—formed the leading features. The more barbarous gladiatorial conflicts of Rome divided the interest of the show-loving public with the less bloody rivalry of the arena where strength coped with strength, muscle with muscle, and nerve with nerve. In the mediæval ages France and England rejoiced in the sham battles of the tournament. In later days racket and tennis supplanted the chivalric and semi-barbarous tournament in both countries. In France they were very popular in the ante-revolutionary times. At the present day France can hardly be said to have any game so thoroughly national as is either cricket, racket, or hand-ball in England, or bull-fighting in Spain, or as are the athletic sports of Germany, which we see reproduced in this country by the various Turner societies.

The national game of America is now, *par excellence*, base ball. We can imagine how readily the English game of cricket was transformed into this active game, which is so much more suitable to the habits and temperament of our people. Cricket—although a highly scientific game—is a slow and serious pastime compared with its American prototype. It requires more skill perhaps to play it well, and closer study for the looker on to understand it; but everybody, ladies and all, comprehends the game of base ball, which is a matter of quickness of eye, rapid play of muscle, swiftness of feet, and ever-changing position, that carry the interest of the spectator as well as the player directly into the fortunes of the game. Hence, our national game chimes exactly with our national characteristics. The phlegmatic element of the Anglo-Saxon family may be fairly represented in the English game of cricket, during which the original Anglo-Saxon can dawdle-off and smoke his democratic pipe or aristocractic cigar at intervals; but the new branch of the family in America, with young, vigorous blood swelling its veins, wants constant life and motion in its sports. Hence the English game has almost fallen into decay among us, while the American game is every day attracting the interest which but a short time ago attached almost exclusively to the race course, or, among certain classes, to the prize ring.

We might regard the match played in Brooklyn on Monday as the culmination of success for our national game. In the first place it was a test of the quality of two of the best clubs in the country. In the next it was the most respectable and orderly gathering that ever assembled in the same numbers to witness a contest where diverse interests—each, of course, supported by their mutual friends—were represented. Twenty thousand people were present, and there was not the slightest breach of decorum observed during the four hours in which the issue of the game was being decided. The large force of police on the ground, finding their occupation as conservators of the peace altogether gone, sat on the green sward, and watched the game with as much pleasure as the rest.

Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and gentlemen shouted lustily now and then; but the Philadelphia Club received as much congratulation as the Brooklyn boys when they made a good run and a successful inning. The utmost courtesy was extended to the strangers, who were probably struck with the contrast between the good order prevailing on this occasion and the confusion, crowding, and interruption which prevented the completion of the match a short time since, when the Atlantics visited Philadelphia to try their mettle with the Athletics.

All the manly sports which serve to develop the muscle of our young men should be encouraged. They help to make better material for the future of our young country; material for "sound minds in sound bodies," upon the principle of the ancient philosophers, and we know of no game more calculated to effect this end than our national game of base ball.

Alive and Kicking.

From the World.

The Boston *Journal*, a radical paper of the most pronounced type, has the candor to say in a recent issue:—

"It will not escape the general attention, now that the smoke of the recent election battles is over, that there has been no great change in the strength of parties in the North for the last six or seven years. There is the Republican party on one side, and there is the Democratic party on the other—neither having died out, according to frequent predictions, nor set aside by any overwhelming popular uprising. This view of the matter may not be very exhilarating to Republicans of ardent temperament."

It would have been more candid still for the *Journal* to have acknowledged that whatever change in public sentiment had occurred was in favor of the Democratic party. We have gained in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, while the radicals have lost—the vote being greater in each State than in 1864. But the *Journal* is correct in saying that neither party gives any signs as yet of being moribund.

The foolish *Herald* and *Times* of this city really expected that the great historic party of the country would be swamped and compelled to go under in the recent elections. Finding their predictions come to naught, they now unite in declaring that the death-blow to the Democracy has been postponed until November. But they are mistaken. The Democratic party is alive and kicking. It has no notion of dying. It will survive the Radical party as it survived the Federal party, the Know-Nothing party, the Republican party, and all the other parties that have opposed it since the time of Jefferson. Its mission is to restore the Union; and there is no possible combination of political elements outside the Democratic party which can accomplish that feat but the Democratic party.

INTERESTING TO TURFMEN.

The "fastest time on record," at all distances is as follows:—

1 mile, pacing, Pocahontas	2:17½
1 mile, trotting, Dexter	2:18¼
2 miles, trotting, Flora Temple	4:50½
3 miles, trotting, Dutchman	7:32½
16 miles, trotting, Prince	50:00¼
20 miles, trotting, Trustee	59:35½
100 miles, trotting, Conqueror	8:45:32
100 miles double, Master Burke and Robin	10:17:22
1 mile, running, Henry Perritt	1:02¼
4 miles, running, Lexington	7:19¾

—The number of men flogged in the army and militia of Great Britain and Ireland in 1863 was 518; the number of lashes inflicted, 23,668. The number of prisoners flogged in 1864 was 528, and of lashes inflicted, 25,638. The number of persons flogged in 1865 was 441; and of lashes inflicted, 21,561. The number of men marked with the letter D in 1863 was 1163; with B C, 115. In 1864 there were marked with the letter D, 1438; marked with B C in 1864, "cannot be rendered." The number of men marked in 1865 with the letter D was 1502; with the letters B C, 90.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

8 30

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD Street below Walnut.

The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution began

MONDAY, October 15.

For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr REILLY.

For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies Classes, see circular of Miss HOPKINS.

For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr JANSEN. First Class for Boys, Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.

The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season, will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t

☞ AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop, the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located, in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to

SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President

WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No 1022 Market street.

JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 10 12t W. H. RHAWN, President.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,

10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the

NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT

No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own System, which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 2mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D HERVILLY, Principal.

6 22 6mwlm

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Children's Handkerchiefs.

Printed Handkerchiefs,

French Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City.

917 t12 31rp

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.

Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.

Huguenot Canton Flannels.

Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.

1 Case Lupin's all colors, $1·25.

1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.

1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.

1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.

1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,

SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.........FINE STREET.........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Balmoral, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres etc.

Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.

Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool Delaines, etc.

French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.

SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.

Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good.

Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts, etc. etc.

A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Late Thornley & Chism's),

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Three ply Carpets, $2 20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·90, worth $2 50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 50c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1·00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Wool Drugget, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1 25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels, 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains, wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street

9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No 103 N. EIGHTH Street,

27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.

Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.

Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment.

Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.

Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.

95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines.

Best water-proof Cloaking, $1 50 and $1·75.

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.

Canton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40 and 50 cents.

Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.

Fine assortment Shirting Flannels.

$6 75, large size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.

Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½ cents.

5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin, 35 cents.

Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.

Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.

25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.

Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.

Cheapest Balmorals in the city, $1·75.

65 cents yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.

Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.

Cuffs, 18 cents.

Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.

Crash, 12½ cents.

Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37½ cents.

One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.

Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ cents.

Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.

Fine Quality all wool Delaines.

Plain and Plaid Poplins.

French Merinoes.

French Chintzes, yard wide.

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.

Plain and Twilled Greys and Red Flannels.

Fine Quality Sack Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc. etc.

JUST OPENED, FROM AUCTION,

Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.

KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1 25, the best in the city for that price.

Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

Children's Merino Vests and Pants.

Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.

Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.

8 18§1

H. STEEL & SON,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One Lot of Fine Quality

All-wool Striped Broche Shawls

Open Centre Broche Shawls.

Filled Centre Broche Shawls.

French Blanket Shawls.

American Blanket Shawls.

Misses' Long and Square Shawls.

Black Thibet Long Shawls.

Black Thibet Square Shawls.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Grey and Black, Grey and Brown.

Grey and Mode, and Grey and White.

Striped Poplins for Skirts.

Plain White and Red Serge for Skirts.

Striped French Poplins for Skirts.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

10 16 3t

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,	BLACK THREAD,
	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.

PIMS PLAID POPLINS.

PLAID MERINOES.

CASHMERE ROBES.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.

ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12stuthrp

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

HOSIERY, ETC.

ENGLISH HOSIERY.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

NO. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS FALL IMPORTATION

OF

HOSIERY,

EMBRACING

Merino Vests.

Merino Drawers.

Silk Vests and Pants.

Hose and Half Hose.

Ladies Striped Hose. [10 13stuth5

Children's Tartan Hose.

Children's merino Hose.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,

Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

Best quality imported.

GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,

All sizes, and large variety.

FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,

Warranted best makes only.

KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED GERMANTOWN WOOLS

In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,

In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Newest styles in every variety.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,

BORDER MOULDINGS,

STAMP GILTS,

ENGLISH SATINS,

BLANKS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mws3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

CRUMPTON & CO.'S

LAUNDRY SOAP

Is the best and most economical in the market. It does not require dissolving before you can use it like some other soaps. All who use it once will have no other.

FACTORY, No. 1839 SALMON Street, Port Richmond.

B. W. & J. H. HARPER, Agents,

10 12 6t* No. 117 South WATER Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,

No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 19

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 6t

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

CORNER-STONE LAID.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the St. Stephen's M. E. Church was laid at Germantown, in the presence of a large audience, and with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. I. Thompson opened the proceedings, introducing Rev. Mr. Cookman, who, in an earnest and eloquent speech, advocated the need of church extension.

He was followed by Bishop Simpson, who in the course of his address remarked, that at one time the idea of church extension, independent of State support, was one which the people of England especially, could not realize. In proof, however, of the possibility of the idea, he referred to the present position of the American churches, the church accommodation here being sufficient to meet the wants of nineteen millions of people. Of the 54,000 churches in the country, 19,000 belonged to the various branches of the Methodist persuasion. The reason of this wonderful growth of churches in a period of time so short, was to be found in the fact that the power and influence of the masses had been enlisted in the cause. He himself had travelled in certain of the interior towns in England, and had found but a solitary church, and that built and supported by the State. Such a condition of affairs could not be seen in America.

The Bishop then proceeded formally to lay the corner-stone of the new edifice. In the stone was placed a box containing a written history of the church, copies of the *Public Ledger*, *Germantown Telegraph*, the *Methodist*, and several other papers, together with a Bible, hymn book, and Book of Discipline. The Doxology was then sung and the blessing pronounced, after which the meeting separated.

The new church is to be built in the Gothic style throughout, the material being the dark grey granite of the district. It will measure fifty-five feet by one hundred feet, and in addition to the church proper will include Sunday School class-rooms, and a department for infants. The building will be furnished with tower and spire, measuring together one hundred feet.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.—Collector Sloanaker, of the First Collection District Pennsylvania, has issued a circular for the guidance of Inspectors, distillers, and others engaged in the manufacture of distilled spirits in the First District of Pennsylvania. It says:—Every Inspector, upon entering on duty, will see that the distillery is arranged according to law, and that the proper locks are placed on the receiving room and bonded warehouse, and in case these requirements are not complied with, he will cause the suspension of business at the distillery, and report the facts to the Collector, and in every instance he must be particular to see that the proper permanent connection is made between the still and the cisterns in the receiving room.

The Inspector will make proper entries, in the required form, of all material placed in the mash-tubs, for the purpose of producing spirits previous to the same being placed in the still, and under no circumstances will the owner or superintendent of any distillery be allowed to make a mash except under the eye or supervision of the Inspector in charge, who will be careful to have the proper account of the same, so that after the mash has been put into the still and the spirits distilled therefrom, he can learn what amount of spirits has been produced out of the same, after the spirits have been received into the cisterns in the receiving room.

The Inspector will see that the spirits are drawn off from the cisterns every three days, unless sooner required, and properly barrelled, gauged, inspected, and placed in the bonded warehouse, and a proper return of the same made to the Assessor, in accordance with the law and regulations now in force, and the proper officer, while gauging and inspecting spirits in any distillery, will take great care that his duties are performed properly, so that the Government may procure the just amount of tax due on the same.

If any Inspector is ever known to receive any bribe, fee, or reward from any owner, superintendent or other person interested in a distillery, he will be immediately dismissed from office, and the full penalties of the law enforced.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.—Two men, named William Jones and Samuel Tate, about two weeks ago hired five furniture car men at Seventh and Market streets to haul railroad iron from the Gray's Ferry Bridge. On the east of the bridge there was a number of tons of splendid English rail, worth $234 a ton, which belonged to the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. Jones and Tate accompanied the drivers to the above locality, and ordered them to load their wagons and drive off, which they did. Some five tons were taken away. The Wednesday following five more wagons appeared on the spot, and the men were loading, when the road-master came along and inquired by whose order they were removing the rail.

An order, purporting to have been signed by the Superintendent of the road, was produced; but on close examination it was pronounced a forgery. The fact that five tons had been previously hauled away was made known to the road-master, and he at once consulted the Superintendent, and word was sent for Detective William Taggart, employed by the railroad company, who set to work to recover the same and arrest the thieves. Detective Taggart is an expert and skilful officer, and it was not long before the iron was recovered and one of the thieves arrested.

He obtained a description from the car-drivers of the two men who had employed them, and that evening he arrested Jones. Soon after, the rail was recovered at a store on Water street. Detective Taggart did not leave the case drop, but continued on in search of the other thief, and finally arrested him. Jones, shortly after his arrest, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was committed. Tate was yesterday arraigned before the same magistrate, and committed to await trial.

PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE IN MONTANA.—Early last spring a few enterprising capitalists of our city, in connection with Messrs. Gaston & Simpson, of Montana, organized the Gaston & Simpson Gold Mining Company, under a charter obtained from the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of working some valuable gold-mining property near Helena, Montana. They organized their company, not for the purpose of selling stock as a speculation, but as a legitimate business enterprise. About the 1st of May they shipped from Leavenworth, Kansas, a forty-horse-power engine and the complete machinery for a stamp mill of thirty stamps. It had to be transported three thousand miles by water, and thence one hundred and fifty miles by land. The mill was erected and commenced operations about the middle of September, and we learn from the Helena *Republican* of the 22d ultimo that it cleaned up from the first three days' run, with half the stamps in operation, the handsome sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The *Republican* adds that their enterprise has thus far been one of the most successful in the Territory. These facts, besides being complimentary to the boldness and shrewdness of the gentlemen who have invested their means in the development of the wonderful resources of that distant Territory, are useful as showing what gold-mining may do when prosecuted as a regular business, with the same energy and prudence essential to success in other departments of industry.

TERMINATION OF THE GAS INVESTIGATION.—The examination into the management of the Gas Trust, conducted on the part of Select Council by Colonel James Page, will terminate by the 1st of December. The election excitement temporarily suspended the operations of the committee. It will now resume its labors and actively prosecute its inquiries. The sessions of the Common Council seekers after truth are held with closed doors. Their chairman states that the evidence gleaned by their examinations already fills three hundred closely printed pages. By the end of the Council session both committees will have probably submitted ample reports. When their testimony and its conclusions are submitted to the public, the Gas Trust will be the most illuminated subordinate department of the city government.

THE LATE STABBING CASE.—John Casey who was charged with stabbing James Kating in front of the old Post Office, on the 10th inst., had a hearing before Alderman Beitler.

William McNamara testified that he had witnessed the stabbing. It occurred near the old Post Office pavement. The accused and the injured man were together, and had been drinking pretty freely, but were not drunk. They had been skylarking on the sidewalk; Casey had witness' hat, and Kating took it from him. The prisoner made some remark, and Kating advanced towards him. Witness caught hold of Kating and held him, at the same time remarking, "Oh, never mind him." Kating, however, again moved towards Casey, and the latter raised his hand, and, as witness supposed, cut him with some sharp instrument. Casey then ran off, and being pursued, was captured at the Post Office. While running up Library street, he threw away a shoemaker's knife.

Another witness testified that Casey struck Kating after the latter had taken the hat from him, and this led him to advance towards him.

The Alderman read a note received from the Resident Physician at the Hospital, in which it was stated that Kating was dangerously injured, and was then lying in a critical condition.

Casey was committed to await the result of Kating's injuries.

STATE COUNCIL OF THE O. U. A. M.—A Stated Session of State Council, United American Mechanics was held on Tuesday morning, at their hall, corner of Fourth and George streets. The attendance of ex-Councillors was very large. After the transaction of very important business reports were presented showing the Order to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were then installed by ex-Councillor Calely:—

State Councillor—William Feaster, of No. 28.
Vice State Councillor—E. E. Snyder, of No. 8.
Secretary—William N. Weckerly, of No. 36.
Assistant Secretary—Amor S. Redstreake, of No. 39.
Treasurer—John Krider, of No. 44.
Inductor—John R. Cromleigh, of No. 57.
Examiner—Richard P. Andress, of No. 9.
Protector—George W. Jenkins, of No. 56.
Representative to National Council—Christian Sharer, of No. 9.

In the evening the ex-Councillors partook of a collation, at which songs were sung and speeches made.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—The new Court House is rapidly approaching completion. For roughness and bad taste it can scarcely be surpassed. The granite facing on Fifth street is most miserably finished. Mr. Colladay, the contractor, expects to have the building completed in time to admit of holding the February term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in it. There will be three doors of entrance and exit for the jurors, witnesses, and spectators, the main one on Sixth street, and the others on the sides towards the rear end of the building. The door through which prisoners are to be taken is on the north side, and the prison van is to be drawn to it through the passage-way between the present Court room and the District Court office.

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The stated meeting was held last evening, and was largely attended. The Secretary read his report on Novelties in Science and Arts, in which mention was made of the following subjects:—The new Victoria Bridge, accommodating seven railroad tracks; the raising of a mill in Manchester while in full operation; the successful operation of steam ploughs; gas engine, by Hugon; the steam syphon pump; new regulator for the electric light; process for staining wood, by Mr. Barton H. Jenks, and the new process for making artificial stone, of which numerous specimens were exhibited; besides many beautiful instantaneous photographs, by Mr. J. E. Browne.

LONDON PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, all of the English magazines for October. They are unusually attractive this month. Mr. Winch has also received by steamer *Scotia* late numbers of all the great European literary and scientific journals.

COAL OIL LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—A serious accident occurred last evening at No. 215 Prosperous alley. A coal oil lamp exploded, and a mother and daughter were severely burned.

There was a slight fire last evening, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp at the residence of John Blair, No. 122 Hope street.

PROMOTION.—The rank of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1864, has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Winslow, of this city, for meritorious services during the war.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Henry Shall, who was caught by the belting in the glue factory of A. C. Miller, on Tuesday, and severely injured, died at the hospital yesterday.

—The *Lancet* has lately published a series of most interesting studies made in the military hospital of Dresden, by Dr. Bruce, of University College, London. The learned Doctor has applied himself to the study, in the above-named hospitals, of the wounds produced by the different balls used in the armies. Dr. Bruce, after minutely examining into the matter, declares himself in favor of the general opinion that the wounds caused by the balls of the Prussian needle-gun are less dangerous than those produced by the Austrian Minie rifle.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, LA SOMNAMBMLA.
First appearance of the brilliantly successful young debutante,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
and the new Lyric Tenor
SIGNOR R. BARAGLI.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 18, at 8 o'clock,
(Fourth Subscription Night),
Only night of Bellini's most popular Opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA,
with a most superb cast including
AMALIA M. HAUCK,
FANNY STOCKTON,
R. BARAGLI,
ANTONUCCI, ETC.
CONDUCTOR..........Sig. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, October 19, at 8,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
(With its inimitable cast)
which, owing to its extraordinary success, will be repeated on this occasion but must afterwards necessarily be withdrawn, in order to make room for other novelties and revivals.
Second and last appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI
in the immensely successful new Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
Positively last time of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
(With its unapproachably great cast)
Second appearance of the highly successful
LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
SIGNORA CARMEN POCH.
M'ME NATALIE-TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI.
Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the House,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
On MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
first time in Philadelphia of Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
(L'Etoile du Nord).
which will be produced with unprecedented splendor.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
The Distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
IN TWO GREAT SPECIALTIES.
BY REQUEST,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
To be followed by
THE LIVE INDIAN,
received nightly with ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
Tim Jones.......... }
Miss Cornelia Crinoline.......... } Mr. J. E. OWENS
Ken-ne-ne-ne au.......... }
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20.
THIRD OWENS MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 18,
FOURTH NIGHT OF
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Payne's Historical Tragedy of
BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
Miss Susan Denin as..........Tullia
Mr. Barton Hill as..........Titus
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
ROMEO AND JULIET AND
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO and PETRUCHIO.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS. HOUSES FULL
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT ACTOR,
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF "DESTINY."
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's Great Play of
DESTINY.
Corporal Antoine..........Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
After which, A DAY WELL SPENT.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT of MR. BANDMANN.
Only Night of Schiller's ROBBERS.
Monday Next—THE FAST FAMILY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
MISS KATE FISHER,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Lord Byron's Great Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, October 20.
Engagement of the Young, Graceful and Fascinating French Actress,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
FOR
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY NIGHT,
October 20. October 20.
will be presented the Great Military Drama, with all the Original Combats, Grand Tableaux and Startling Effects, of the
FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme }
Hamet........ } ....MARIETTA RAVEL
Mathilde........ }
During the Drama, a Terrific Broadsword Combat by
MARIETTA RAVEL and MR. P. CONNOLY,
which has proven one of the most terrific combats ever attempted on the stage.
Wild Arab Dance by..........MARIETTA RAVEL
Grand Military Quadrille..MARIETTA RAVEL and CO
Box Office now open.
Particulars in bills of the day. 10 17

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats..........$1·50 each.
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a
SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of
BRILLIANT STARS.
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric, and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and upholstering—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX are now on exhibition at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
The most magnificent Panoramic Paintings ever exhibited. They are from the pencil of
GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq.
S. K. MURDOCH, Esq., delivers an entertaining descriptive Lecture. 10 17 2t*
Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

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ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impars health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months..........$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months..........$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

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No. 731 SPRUCE Street

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FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Side-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
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STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to [illegible] feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
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Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

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R. W. PATRICK & CO.
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Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
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The Best Qualities of
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL,
Cheap
Stove size..........$7 00
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At F. McGARRY & SON'S,
19 5 fmw8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 130 Brevet Major-General.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1866, at his office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the Commanding Officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1866. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
10 17 5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. C. S.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

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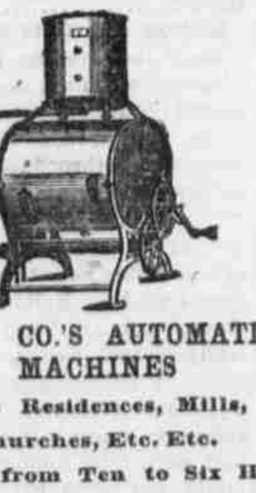

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The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
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For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL, in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.
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This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.
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DR. LERAS'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
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The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, over-work, general debility, and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.
NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
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A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.
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NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
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This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

The People's Voice Upon the Great Question of the Day.

THE chief significance of the October elections is not so much that the people have repudiated the President's policy of reconstruction, as that they have denied his right to have any policy at all upon the subject. The President may lawfully "advise" Congress as to what he thinks necessary for the welfare of the country, but the Constitution, neither in letter nor in spirit, allows him to actually inaugurate a policy upon any subject connected with the Government, and still less to attempt through the exercise of his official power and influence to force that policy upon the country. All *policies* in our system of government must spring from the people. They are with us the source of all power. They have expressly reserved to themselves the right, through their representatives, to make the laws upon all subjects whatsoever. It is quite possible for a King or an Emperor to enact good laws. A President might also, if he had the power. A very wise and good President might even pass better laws than a poor Congress would. But under our form of government we have preferred to risk the people themselves rather than any one man. That is our system, and by it we must abide. Hence, if Mr. Johnson's plan of reconstruction were a thousand-fold more wise and just than it is—were it really as superior to that of Congress as he and his friends think it to be, still he would have no right to put it in execution, for he is not the law-making power, while Congress is.

It is easy to see that this fundamental question must first of all be settled. It admits of no possible compromise. Congress may, if it sees fit, change its plan of reconstruction, but it cannot possibly yield the point that to it and to it alone the work of reconstruction belongs. The President's adherence to his "policy" is an adherence to his claim to exercise *legislative* functions. That claim cannot be admitted. It would be a precedent fatal to the very essence of our form of government.

That his "policy," or in other words his work of reconstruction, is legislative in its character, is perfectly evident from several considerations—First, because by it he claims to have done something having the force and sanctity of law. If it were an *executive* work, there would be some *law* in accordance with which the work had been done. But there is none. Hence it is not executive.

Secondly, the entire work has been done in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Now, these rules and regulations are nothing else but *laws*, and under these laws, passed not by the law-making branch of the Government, but prescribed by the fiat of the Executive, the important work of reconstructing the State Governments—the civil corporations—of the South has been done.

It is no reply to this, to say that the President did this work under the war power; for it has all been done since the surrender of the Rebel armies, and as a permanent work calculated for purposes of government in times of peace. Besides, the wildest stretch of the war power never extended it to the making of State Governments. In the very height of the Rebellion, it was never for a moment contended that the war power extended to work of this sort. In the hour of extremest peril, Congress still remained the sole law-making power in the Government.

Nor is it any reply to say that the work was one necessary to be done. Grant it; but Congress was the body to do it. So important a crisis—so extraordinary an occasion—never before occurred in the history of our Government, as when, by the overthrow of the Rebellion, eleven States were left totally disorganized and destitute of all civil government. Congress should have been instantly assembled in extra session, and the whole matter submitted to its discretion.

Instead of following this self-evidently, wise and constitutional course, President Johnson and Secretary Seward undertook to manage the business themselves without consulting the people. They violated the Constitution in everything that they did, making rules and regulations which only Congress could lawfully make, and assuming that highest legislative prerogative of creating State Governments, which they declared to be already admitted to the Union and entitled to representation.

This whole business has been a bold, persistent, and utterly inexcusable usurpation of the rights of the people. If there was ever a subject upon which the people had a right to be heard, this is one. If there was ever a time when the function of legislation was important, it is now. No subject even approaching in importance that of the reconstruction of the Government after this great revolution has ever been before the American people. To attempt to deprive them of all voice in the settlement of so momentous and far-reaching issues is the height of criminality. Tariffs and measures of finance are mere trifles compared with this subject. Hence, as we have already said, no compromise of this question is possible. The people's right over the subject of reconstruction is solitary and supreme, and they insist upon exercising it. Whoever ventures to stand in their way does so at his peril.

How a Democratic Organ Subserves our Business Interests.

OUR Democratic contemporary, the *Age*, is much given to parading its devotion to what it terms the "business interests" of this city; said "devotion" consisting mainly in mercenary, though fortunately unavailing, appeals to our business men to vote the Democratic ticket. It has a characteristic article this morning, in which it *professedly* appeals to Southern traders not to discard our city, even though it did go for the Republican ticket. How much *genuineness* there is in all this political harping upon matters of trade may be seen in other articles in the same issue of the paper in question, in which the Republican party, which numbers among its members and supporters a very large majority of all the capitalists, manufacturers, and business men generally of our city, is stigmatized in such choice terms and with such slight charges as the following:—

> "Aspiring and unprincipled demagogues, *who are willing to inaugurate a civil war in the North, and light their way to power with the flames of burning cities and consuming homes!*"
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> * * * * *
>
> "Threats of using the 'block and the axe' to remove the constitutional head of the Government"
>
> * * * * *
>
> "To plot treason, disturb the peace and repose of the country at home, and, as a consequence, undermine and injure its credit abroad."
>
> * * * * *
>
> "That *revolutionary torch which the radicals are holding up* when they threaten to depose and *murder the President* if he will not yield the control of the Government into their hands before the assembling of the coming Congress.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "Could such a majority save the leaders of the 'torch-and-turpentine' faction from the indignation of the free men of this State, *if they attempt to murder the President*, and seize upon the reins of government?"
>
> * * * * *
>
> "If General Geary should presume to use the arms and power of the State to aid the *radical traitors in their work of overthrowing the republic* and placing a despot at the White House instead of a man elected by the people."
>
> * * * * *
>
> "When the 'torch-and-turpentine' faction talk about disregarding the Constitution and laws of the land, and *taking hold of the Government by force.*"
>
> "*When the radicals shall dare to uprear the black banner of open resistence to the Constitution, and whet the axe and prepare the block to remove all obstacles from their path to uncontrolled power.*"
>
> * * * * *

These are the choice utterances of a paper which *pretends* to be laboring to build up the *business interests* of Philadelphia! These are specimens of the charges it daily makes against a majority of the capitalists, merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of our city! This is the light in which they are held up before the South, *to secure its trade!* How *thankful* our citizens ought to be to this self-constituted champion of our interests! How calm, how unprejudiced, how *truthful* its utterances! How business ought to rush in upon us from every quarter where it circulates!

The truth is, it is the malignant and utterly false and atrocious tone maintained by such fanatical organs of the extremest wing of the Democratic party as our contemporary, that prevents a feeling of entire hopefulness and security from pervading business circles. It is because these malcontents and political incendiaries are determined not to yield to the voice of the people, that agitation does not cease. The Republican party is not a party of rebellion and lawlessness and anarchy. It stands upon the Constitution and the laws, and insists upon a faithful obedience to them. It seeks for order, peace, and security. It is that organization through which the people saved the Government from overthrow by a rebellion organized and carried on by the leaders of the Democratic party, and it is that organization through which the people have chosen to perfect the great work of reconstruction. The insane ravings of a fanaticism as disloyal to freedom and good government as it is destructive of order and material prosperity, will not deter this great party from the accomplishment of the work which Providence and the people have committed to its hands.

Probable Ability of the Fortieth Congress.

THE Fortieth Congress of the United States bids fair to be the ablest of any which has ever assembled at the capital. We make this assertion without knowing who are going to be elected, but merely upon the strength of what evidence has been already submitted to the public. Almost every member of the Thirty-ninth Congress has been renominated. The great mistake of the North previous to the war, and one which the South was not slow to avail itself of, was the desire of the constituencies of the free States to be continually represented by some new man. It was seldom, if ever, that any Northern member of the House was returned more than twice, and it was no exception to the general rule for a district to change its representative at each election.

The South, on the other hand, when once they secured an able, faithful, and efficient member, kept him in his seat as long as he would remain. It was customary for a man to be returned for ten years in nearly all the Southern States; and when once a gentleman qualified for public position was found, he was never allowed to retire into private life. The consequences of such a course were at once evident—the Southern members had far more influence at the capital than our own. Nor was it unnatural. By years of public employment they became familiar with all the intricate and various windings of the way to official favor, and could at once reach the proper channel through which to gain an end. A Northern member, however, fresh from home, knew nothing of the proper person to see, in order that the wants of his constituents should be attended to. He would stumble for a year in the slough of experience, and just as he had become experienced, would be recalled, and some other new hand set at his work. Northern gentlemen going to the capital were disgusted with their Representative, and drew "odorous comparisons" between them and the Southern members, totally forgetting that the people and not the Representatives were responsible for all the errors entailed by inexperience.

This error on the part of the North has now been corrected. The Fortieth Congress will be composed of men of experience—men who have had years of duty at Washington, and understand thoroughly the way in which red tape seeks "how not to do it." In the elections of October, sixty members were chosen, of whom over forty-five have been in Congress before, and are well versed in all the duties of the position. In our own State but few changes were made, only five new members being selected; while in our city we send back Messrs. Randall, O'Neill, and Myers for their sixth year, and Judge Kelley for his eighth. This is what should have been done for years. It is what gives power to a State. If a man comes up to the requisites set down by Jefferson—if "he be capable, if he be honest, and true to the Constitution"—let him be kept in his seat as long as he will hold it, for every year he becomes better fitted to fulfil the wants of those he represents.

It is because of the extensive renomination of present members that we feel confident that the Fortieth Congress will be renowned for its ability. In addition to this, we see the people of all the districts nominating their best men, men of national reputation, who would not, were not the country in danger, accept of a seat in the House of Representatives. Massachusetts will send Banks, Butler, Boutwell, and a herculean delegation; while in New York city we notice that Greeley represents the editorial fraternity, and all those placed in nomination by the radicals are men of high standing. With the prospect of having such a Congress, we will not despair of the republic.

The Difference.

THE Republicans in one of the city districts of New York have nominated Horace Greeley, the editor, historian, philosopher, and philanthropist, as their candidate for Congress. The Democrats, on the other hand, of one of the districts in the same city, have nominated as *their* candidate John Morrissey, the notorious pugilist and gambler. Could anything more clearly indicate the character of the two parties, and the influences upon which they rely for success?

WHY NOT?—We have heard for some months of the intention of the Government to place our United States securities on the Paris Bourse, and thus open a new field for the sale of our bonds. As yet we have no indication that the design has been accomplished. Great Britain, with a stupidity truly English, declines to deal in any form of securities except the Five-twenties. We do not apprehend any such difficulty in France. As it at present stands, the 'Change of London seems to have a monopoly of United States issues. Let us have this reformed. What is needed emphatically is the reduction of all our varied loans to a common basis, to a funded debt. When that is arranged there will be no confusion, and the reign of British monopolists will be over.

The Opera Last Night.

"FRA DIAVOLO"—RONCONI'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

Auber is the "Prince of French composers." He is living in affluence and elegance in Paris, and although eighty-five years of age, is said to be hearty, and in the full possession of all of his remarkable faculties. This great composer was so completely charmed with the performances of Giorgio Ronconi and Adelina Patti in his *chef d'œuvre* at the Grand Opera, Paris, about a year ago, that he determined to reconstruct his great work—*Fra Diavolo*—expressly for his favorite executive artists. He has done his work well. The opera as presented last night exhibited no startling brilliancy, but the music is modernized, and the details are systematized to a degree that renders the action bolder without marring the beautiful and sparkling music. The "gems" are toned down to a nicety, and although the strains are as familiar as ever, many excrescences, that were always of doubtful value, have been ostracized. The opera now is, in every respect, a noble work, and will live forever as a monument to the great genius of its author.

The cast of *Fra Diavolo* last night was *distinque*, comprising the following artists:—

Zerlina	Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Lady Pamela	Signora Natali-Testa
Fra Diavolo	Signor Mazzoleni
Lord Rocburg	Giorgio Ronconi
Lorenzo	Signor Bernardi
Giacomo	Signor Fossatti
Beppo	Signor Dubreuil
Mateo	Signor Banfi

Kellogg and Testa appeared to a better advantage last evening than upon any previous occasion, we think, and they fairly divided the honors of the great triumph which was attained by the entire troupe. Miss Kellogg sang in the sweetest style throughout the opera and her general performance was so perfect and pleasing in execution that the audience, engrossed in her delightful recitative vocalism, missed several opportunities for obtaining "encores." In the second act Miss Kellogg created great enthusiasm, and exhibited an exalted taste and really elegant *finesse*. She is, indeed, a prima donna of whom Americans have just cause to be proud. Testa was also superb, and the care and fealty with which she executed her difficult part were fully appreciated. She looked very pretty, and acted her *role* with extraordinary neatness and appropriateness. Her voice is very sweet and sympathetic, and has sufficient *timbre* for *premiere roles*.

Of Giorgio Ronconi we can only say that he made to us an entirely new creation of "Lord Rocburg." His acting was matchless and his humor electrifying. We never witnessed so great a contrast as that which forced itself upon us last night when viewing Ronconi as "Milord," and recollecting him as "Crispino." The transformation was wonderful. Ronconi looked the picture of the cockney. He had all the verdancy, eccentricity, jollity, obstinacy, and drollery of the English snob, travelling in an unknown land, where everything is suspicious that is not Anglo-Saxon. Ronconi lived his character throughout the evening, and never once allowed himself to forget for a moment the requirements of his *role*. It was indeed the finest piece of musically expressed caricature we have ever witnessed. It was a perfect and even performance throughout, and fully stamped Ronconi worthy of the immense reputation he is credited with. His vocalization was better than on Monday evening, and his intonations were managed with remarkable skill.

Mazzoleni made a fair hit in Fra Diavolo. He sang with unusual spirit, and acted his *role* in excellent style. The songs in the first and second acts, and the romanza in the third act, were vociferously applauded and repeated for an *encore*.

Signor Bernardi, as "Lorenzo," was in excellent voice, and is rapidly becoming a favorite. His aria in the third act was encored and repeated.

Signors Fossatti and Dubreuil were very good as "Giacomo" and "Beppo," and in the imitative duett in the third act were admirable. This was called for *en encore* and repeated, producing much merriment.

We have space here only to say that the choruses were executed in excellent style, and were each applauded.

We come now to the practical part of our *critique*. The audience at the Academy of Music last night was neither large nor brilliant. The house was only about half-full. The complaint was general that the prices were exorbitant, and we must confess to a similar opinion. The management must reduce their price for seats to $1 and $1·50, or they will lose a great deal of money during this season. As there are not a great many season ticket holders, we presume that no serious objection would be raised by them to this change. To the people we would advise a most liberal encouragement to this troupe—the best that has ever visited Philadelphia. Our friends must overlook the fact that for a dollar the "Knight of Manhattan" has his seat at the opera, always, while the "Quaker citizen" has to pay two dollars for his "whistle." We must have Italian opera; we must pay for it; but we will not pay for any losses sustained in New York.

To-night the sublime opera of *La Sonnambula* is announced. It has not been performed here for several years, and we doubt not that it will attract a very large audience.

Miss Amalia M. Hauck will make her debut as "Amina," and Signor Baragli will make his first appearance here as "Elvino." Miss Hauck created a *furore* at the Brooklyn Academy on last Monday evening, where she achieved a perfect success in "Amina."

Here is the cast this evening:—

Amina	Miss A. M. Hauck
Lisa	Miss Fanny Stockton
Elvino	Signor Baragli
Rudolpho	Signor Antonucci

And a very well selected chorus.

PERSONAL.—Miss Kate Josephine Bateman, the well-known actress, who suddenly gave up her theatrical engagements after the late brief season at Niblo's, was married on Saturday last at St. Luke's Church, in Brooklyn, to George Crowe, M. D., a young physician of London. We presume this may be construed into a farewell to the stage.

—Amongst the curiosities now exhibited at the Fair of St. Michel at Havre, is a Prussian who, with a spike helmet on his head, demonstrates the manœuvres of the famous needle-gun, for the small charge of one penny. The crowd is always excessive, and the showman is making a little fortune.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

As the Union Republican Voters who recommended JOHN M. POMEROY to the Independent Voters of the District, feel that they were grossly slandered by the imputation in the "Evening Bulletin" of the 8th inst., that he was pledged to the support of Edgar Cowan for United States Senator, deem it proper, now that the election is over, and the excitement of the contest is passing away, to make a statement of facts connected with the movement in his favor. Mr. Pomeroy, when unfairly defeated in the Convention, was not anxious to be a candidate, but expressed a preference for another gentleman named, and a willingness to support any Republican candidate who might be named in opposition to Kerns. He positively declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate, if the success of our political friends in the District should at any time be endangered by the nomination of a Democratic candidate. Some of his friends had known him as the supporter of Fremont in 1856, and as a reliable Republican in every contest since, and were fully satisfied that, as a Republican, he could be relied upon in any emergency. While he would have supported no one for United States Senator who was not fully in sympathy with the reconstruction policy of Congress, it may not be amiss to state that he was, we have no doubt, the author of most, if not all, the editorial articles which have appeared in the city papers—the "Bulletin" included—within the last year, advocating the claims of Philadelphia to the Senator.

In the Tenth Ward there is a large number of independent Republican voters who have organized for the purpose of defeating the nomination of incompetent and corrupt politicians. They are not political aspirants, and ask no favors of the party, or the "ring-masters" who control it. When they are beaten fairly before the nominating conventions they submit, but when a candidate defeats them by corrupt measures, they will, as heretofore, use all honorable means to defeat his election. This contest between fraud and fair play at delegate elections, and in the conventions, has now only fairly commenced. In this Ward, and Legislative District, the Republican majority is so large that a nominee of their party can only be defeated by a union of the independent voters with the Democrats: and in the recent contest it was partially successful, without involving any sacrifice of principle on the part of the Republicans. The more respectable portion of the Democrats in the Ward and District, knowing that they are utterly powerless to elect a regular Democrat, prefer the election of an honorable Independent Republican to that of an unscrupulous Republican partisan; and hence having made no nomination for Representative, the intelligent portion of their party generally supported Mr. Pomeroy, for which they deserve the thanks of all Independent Republicans. But in five precincts out of the thirteen the opposition to him succeeded, by the application of *powerful* arguments, in controlling nearly if not all the Democratic vote for Mr Kerns, while in all the precincts, *by the same process of reasoning*, Democratic votes were secured for him, amounting in all, it is believed, to half the Democratic vote of the District. While Mr. Pomeroy's Republican vote was very large, and met mainly the anticipations of his friends, it is to be regretted that all intelligent Republicans did not put their seal of condemnation upon a nomination obtained by such outrageously fraudulent means, and thus deter any future incompetent candidate from buying a nomination.

Mr. Kerns, at the delegate election, really carried only three delegates out of the thirteen; the other four he procured, with, perhaps one exception, by means well known to him. The Judge and Inspectors in one precinct were *convinced* that it was right to give the certificate to the Kerns delegate while the Pomeroy delegate had some 80 majority. In another precinct, where the Pomeroy delegate had ten more vote than any other delegate on the same ticket, and this ticket was recognized by all the other Conventions as being elected, yet in the Legislative Convention they deliberately voted the Pomeroy delegate out and the Kerns delegate in without any investigation as to alleged fraud. These facts are well known to the political ring-masters of the Tenth Ward and while some of them would not sign Mr. Kerns' recommendation themselves, they procured the signatures of more influential men. If such conduct is to be tolerated, what is the use of honest men taking any part in delegate elections or even voting at all?

In the Seventh Precinct of the Tenth Ward, where Mr. Pomeroy resides and where the voters generally understood the position and ability of the two men, Mr. Pomeroy received a majority of 104 votes, throwing Mr Kern 247 behind his ticket; while in the whole district with the aid of half the Democratic vote, he is still some 700 behind his ticket; and, deducting what appears to be his Democratic vote shows that he was repudiated by about fifteen hundred Republicans. Give us one independent journal to advocate our cause, and two intelligent and influential citizens for each Precinct on the day of election who will devote the whole day at the polls, and we will defeat the election of any unscrupulous politicians in future who claim a nomination as Mr Kerns did.

By order of the Independent Republican Executive Committee.
H. C. THOMPSON, President.
C. H. NEEDLES, Secretary. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD CO.,
AT THE LOW RATE OF 93½, FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

These Bonds, both Principal and Interest, are Guaranteed by the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Interest Payable Semi-Annually, Clear of State Tax.
For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 16 t8p

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables,
IN TIN AND GLASS. For sale wholesale and retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
814§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Stree

FOR THE OPERA.
JUST RECEIVED BY
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT St.,
AN ASSORTMENT OF REALLY
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
Made expressly to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS.
Also, a very large supply of
PARIS FANS,
New designs, prepared especially for their Sales.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

FINE OPERA GLASSES.
PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER, MOROCCO, JAPANNED AND FANCY CASES,
OF THE BEST MAKES.
Imported and for sale by
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
10 16 tuths6trp] No 728 CHESNUT St., Phila.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A new musical organization, designed for the study and performance of oratorios and other music, was inaugurated last evening at No. 1011 Chesnut street. The attendance for the initial night of such an enterprise, was unusually large, there being upwards of a hundred lady and gentlemen members present, and presenting an array of material for such a society of the best character.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Robert Morris, Esq., President of the Commonwealth Bank, one of the Directors of the Society, who congratulated the members on the highly favorable auspices under which the Mendelssohn commenced its existence. The musical taste of Philadelphia, he remarked, was yearly improving, and the influence of societies such as the one they were inaugurating was doing much to keep that taste in the proper channel, and much also for Art generally. It was gratifying, he continued, to notice the interest now felt among us on musical matters; and from the good beginning made by the Mendelssohn, he was sure the Society would soon become a recognized musical institution of the city.

Mr. Morris' remarks were conceived in the happiest vein, and were loudly applauded at the close.

A. H. Derrickson, Esq., the President of the Society, followed Mr. Morris, and was exceedingly felicitous in his remarks, pledging himself to do all in his power for the success of the Society, and the furtherance of its objects. His voice, he said, would always be at its disposal, which, he remarked, considering his vocal abilities, was promising a good deal. After the applause which greeted Mr. Derrickson's remarks had subsided, the Musical Director of the Society, Jean Louis, assumed the *baton* and the first rehearsal of the Association was commenced. Mr. Henry G. Thunder, its pianist, presided at the piano.

At 10 o'clock the Society adjourned, to meet again for rehearsal and reception of new members, on Wednesday evening next, at the same time and place.

THE SÆNGERBUND.—The eighteenth annual anniversary of this excellent German Musical Association takes place this evening at National Guards Hall. A grand Teutonic ball, preceded by a miscellaneous musical *melange*, will constitute a pleasant and well-directed entertainment, participated in only by members and their specially invited guests.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS—MORE NOTES BY THE WAY.—We resume to-day our sketches of the improvements which are now progressing in the lower portion of North Eighth street:—

The lot at No. 56 is the property of Mr. H. P. Wilbur, of the firm of Wilbur, Myers & Co., No. 619 Chesnut street. The building which has stood here for many years has been entirely demolished, to make way for an elegant three-storied structure in brick, with a front of twenty and a depth of seventy-five feet. The cost of the building will be about $15,000, nearly all of which will be an increase in the valuation of the property. The front will be built of the finest quality of pressed brick, and will contain handsome show windows, with heavy plate glass. In front of the second story a balcony will project a few feet over the sidewalk. Every inch of the building will be made available for some purpose; and to accomplish this the sidewalks will be undermined with vaults, to give ready access to the cellar. Sloan is the architect, and Mr. C. C. Carman the builder. The first floor will be occupied, as before the commencement of the improvement, by a tobacco and cigar establishment. The second floor will contain a photographic establishment.

At No. 26, the store occupied by Messrs. Herman, Schwab & Co. will at once attract the eye by the elegance and taste manifested in the whole exterior. The building, which is owned by Mr. George Pepper, has been very handsomely fitted up and renovated, at a cost of $15,000. The front of the store was torn out, and light open plate glass windows and glass doorways substituted. The whole cost of the great improvements has been borne by the proprietors, who have adapted the place to suit the requirements of their business, and shows a most laudable ambition on their part to keep up with the growth of the city. The plate glass alone in the bulk windows cost over one thousand dollars. It suggests some very pleasant thoughts to let our memories bring back these now splendid stores in the days when they were small and illy lighted, and hardly possessed any of the elegant accommodations that are now considered so essential to the comfort of purchaser, when we remember the small, imperfect window panes that distorted the proportions of whatever were exposed for sale behind them. But we are constantly going onward in the great road of progress.

Inside, the store is beautifully lighted, and every modern appliance is supplied that the most thorough regard for the comfort of those who have dealings with the store could suggest. As the store is rented on a lease that has been running for some time past, it would not give a fair idea of the rent it would now bring. Suffice it to say, that it is not one-fifth of what it would bring if it were in the market for rental to-morrow.

At Nos. 4 and 6 we come to a large and extensive establishment, devoted to the requirements of the little folks. Mr. J. Shoemaker, the owner of the two buildings, has been making most extensive improvements. He has knocked out parts of the partitions between the two houses, thus throwing the two into one. The front bulk windows were torn out and replaced by the more modern style with French plate glass. Besides this, the whole interior has been refitted and renovated, at a cost of some thousands of dollars. The whole three stories are occupied by M. Shoemaker & Co., who deal very extensively in children's clothing. Indeed, we had hardly a just idea of the requirements of the rising generation until we entered these large well-lighted saloons, and cast our eyes around upon the amply furnished shelves and counters. It is hardly to be believed the amount of business that is done in this particular branch of the trade. Here may be seen children's goods of all kinds, and of the very latest and most fashionable styles, for they, as well as the older folks, have their fashions and modes. There is another thing to be noticed in this establishment. I refer to the very able and business-like manner in which the whole concern is carried on by the lady head of the firm. There are too few branches of business which the sex are permitted to carry on in this country. But where they do take hold of anything, it is at once seen that they have great ability to carry on commerce, and admirable tact in adapting themselves to the tastes and whims of purchasers. As we went through this establishment, we were most favorably impressed with the almost clock-work like regularity with which all the details were carried on, and the fine accommodations that are furnished for the proper display of the articles in which the firm deals.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.—A young lad named John Logue, aged about eleven years, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny. It appears that Johnny relieved the baggage wagon of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company of a valise containing clothing and other little etceteras, to the value of $77. He disposed of a part of the material thus collected to a female named Elizabeth Riley, who lives part of the time at No. 4 Carberry court, near Fourth and Shippen streets. She also was arrested, and part of the stolen goods found in her possession. They both had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were held in $600 bail to answer. Mr. G. W. Shepard, the owner of the valise, appeared against the prisoners.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES.—According to the returns of the Board of Revision, the following is the valuation of the property in the city which is exempt from taxation:—

Ward	Churches.	Libraries, schools etc.	Engine Houses	Cemeteries.	Public Property	Benevolent Institutions	Public Halls.	Railroads.	Total.
1	$72,600	$10,500	[illegible]	$4,400	[illegible]	......	......	......	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$3,610,185	$731,150	$174,013	$304,900	$2,225,700	$2,179,725	$87,600	$330,100	$10,303,973

* No valuation in this Ward.

AN UNRULY YOUTH.—James McFadden, aged about 15 years, although much older in wickedness, was arrested for threatening to commit an assault and battery under very aggravating circumstances. It is alleged that this interesting youth amused himself by hurling rocks, stones and pebbles at the cars of the Reading Railroad, breaking the panes in the windows and causing others on the person of the conductor. The latter official, not relishing such pleasantries, made a rush at the youth and captured him, and handed him over to the police authorities. It is alleged that James had also threatened an attack upon the person of a Mr. Murray, who is proprietor of a coal yard near Twenty-fourth and Pennsylvania avenue, and also threatening to stab him with a large carving knife, which was found upon his person. The young man had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who him in $500 bail for each offense.

A BREACH OF TRUST.—A mixed-up case was brought before Alderman Hurley yesterday evening. Maggie Martin, who, it is alleged, does not bear the best of reputations, sued out a warrant against Margaret Russell for stealing a $100 bond, which she said she had deposited in the said Margaret's hands for safe keeping last Monday. When, however, she came to demand her money, she found that the bank had burst, and was unable to meet liabilities. At least that is her story. The $100 dollar bill has evaporated, where, no one knows, or whether it ever was in existence. However, Alderman Hurley thought the evidence justified him in exacting $600 bail from Margaret Russell for her appearance at Court to answer the charge of larceny.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—If the police made arrests of all persons who infringed the statute against cruelty to animals, we should have as long a list as the cases of drunkenness. The drivers of the heavy cars within the city limits are more especially observable for the brutality which some of them practise towards their patient, much-abused teams. It is only every now and then that a person is arrested for this offense. Yesterday afternoon Charles Lamon, the driver of a wagon heavily loaded, was arrested for brutally beating his horse, until bystanders were compelled to interfere with the brute. The affair occurred at the corner of Ridge avenue and Jefferson street. Lamon had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held him in $600 to answer.

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—We learn that one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining the Burd Asylum, at Sixty-fourth and Vine streets, have been purchased by Mr. Powers, of the firm of Powers & Weightman, who will improve it in the spring. The extensive property known as the "Bull's Head," at Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Vine streets, has been purchased by Robert J. Mercer, Esq. The building contains eighty rooms, and will be fitted up as a first-class boarding-house. There are numerous other contemplated improvements in this locality, which is a desirable one for summer residences.

A FREE FIGHT.—A number of rowdies on a bender got into a skirmish, near Ridge avenue and Master street, yesterday afternoon. The disturbance becoming rather too great for the comfort of outsiders, the police came down on them, and persuaded the belligerents to hold themselves in. Three of them were arrested for being the principals in the row. They answer to the names of Andrew, William, and George Gideon. They had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and were held in $800 each for a further hearing.

BASE BALL—THEATRICAL NINE vs. ATHLETIC.—To-morrow afternoon an exciting game of base ball will take place on the grounds of the Athletic, Fifteenth and Columbia avenue, between the above-mentioned parties. The Theatrical nine consists of the prominent gentlemen of the profession of our city. All lovers of a closely contested game should go early, as we doubt if they will be able to get the people in.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—We have to record another accident from, it is alleged, careless and reckless driving. A child named Henry Koschny, aged four years, and living at Charlotte and Thompson streets, was knocked down and run over by a lager beer wagon, at the northwest corner of Third and Girard avenue, this morning at 9 o'clock. The driver of the team, Frederick Schoch, was arrested. The child was killed almost instantly.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Another visiting fire company enlivens the city with their red shirts and their elegant steam fire-engine. This time it is the Water Witch, of Wilmington, Delaware. They make a fine appearance. This morning they paraded through the streets, preceded by a band of music. They, of course, will go the usual rounds of visiting firemen, and see the usual animals.

CHOLERA.—There were eight cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday.

WE HAVE SEEN at the Clothing House of C. Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also, magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

CAN YOU READ THIS?—

Saefnoc nem tsesiw eht
Seil eenatropmi houm taht
Saerd fo rewop eht ni
Seye 'srehto tcartta ot,
Noihsaf eht ni eb ot dna
Noissap gniiur s'nam ekil smees,
Paehc yub ot, esiwekil, tub
Lla tsomla by dehsiw si;
Peek yeht seiur erchr lla dna
LiaH rewoT ta laed ohw,

Our stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower and nearer those of *old times*, than for several *years*.

Half way between, FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE is the "*Morning Glory*," a self-feeding, base-burning coal stove; a marvellous economiser, a splendid illuminator, and a beautiful ornament.

The "*Morning Glory*" may be seen daily at Charles Jones' store, Nos 309 and 311 Second street, above Vine, or at J. S. Clark's, No. 1008 Market street. Neither gas nor dust escapes, nor is it any trouble to keep the "*Morning Glory*" in full blast. Do not fail to call and see it in operation. Mr. Thompson, one of the firm of manufacturers, will remain in Philadelphia a limited period to explain the wonderful power of the "*Morning Glory*."

NO MORE CANARDS.—The President desires us to say that the various letters in the papers about his ordering a suit of Clothing from a number of clothing stores in this city is false. Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are the only parties the President would order from in Philadelphia, as having the price marked on the goods is *the* Policy.

Five-Twenty Coupons,

Due November 1,

Wanted by

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the Devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

UPHOLSTERY STORE, where every kind of work required by the most perfect housekeepers is done; repairing, polishing, taking down and putting up of furniture. Men and women qualified by long experience at each branch of the business. No work performed but in the most thorough manner, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ALL THAT THE POETS HAVE SUNG of the floral products of any zone is illustrated and realized in the entrancing fragrance of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." A bottle of it should always stand beside Moore's Melodies in every lady's boudoir.—*Bath Times.*

IT IS a great mistake not to get the best. To get the best, and at the same time not to be overcharged, you must resort to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Cards for $1.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

CURTAINS.—See Patten's Curtain Goods and Auction Curtains, bought low and will be sold low, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Gilt Shades, only $1, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GILLEN—MORGAN.—On the 16th instant, at No. 872 N. Tenth street, by the Rev. G. W. Showman, Mr. DAVID GILLEN to Miss EMMA C. MORGAN, both of Philadelphia.

NECE—SMITH.—By Rev. P. L. Davies, at his residence, No. 453 S. Fifth street, Camden, N. J., October 11, 1866, Mr. JOSEPH JOHN NECE to Miss SARAH JANE SMITH, all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

BURDETT.—On the 15th instant, SAMUEL D. BURDETT, M. D., aged 50 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Green streets, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

COLLAR.—On the 15th instant, MALLIZA, wife of Andrew J. Collar, in the 26th year of her age; also, BETSEY COLLAR, daughter of Andrew J. and the late Malliza Collar, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Betsey Franklin, No. 1125 Vienna street, below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On the 18th instant, THOMAS, infant son of John and Anna Crawford, aged 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 241 Gaskill street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FAUNCE.—On the 15th instant, after a short illness, Mr. DAVID FAUNCE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 860 N. Fourth street. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HELFFENSTEIN.—On the 17th inst., Rev. SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN, Sr., in the 92d year of his age. He was the oldest minister of the German Reformed Church at the time of his decease, and for more than thirty years pastor of the Race street Church near Fourth.

The funeral will move from the late residence of the deceased on Monday morning, immediately after the arrival of the 8·35 train from Philadelphia, to North Wales. Carriages will be in attendance.

SLACK.—On the 16th instant, ELIZABETH L. SLACK, daughter of Amos M. and Amelia Slack, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 810 Cross street on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

THE CITY "ITEM"

FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT,

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED,

And Full of Most Interesting Matter.

CLARICE. A Remarkable Novel.
SIR RUPERT. A Legendary Poem. Superbly Illustrated.
LETTER FROM BERLIN. Special Correspondence of the "City Item."
LETTER FROM PARIS. Special Correspondence of the "City Item."
LETTER FROM MINNESOTA From Adjutant-General L. Thomas to the "City Item."
RETROSPECTION. A Charming Poem.
BIOGRAPHY OF R. F. STOCKTON. By "Traxton."
THE POOR ATHLETICS. A Satire. Capitally Illustrated.
THE LOOKING GLASS No. 37.

EDITORIALS.

The election; Le Pauvre Max; Mr. Stanton; Gossip of the Week; The Cholera; The Canard; Millinery; Letter from New York.

AMUSEMENNTS.

Italian Opera—Feuilleton du Semaine. By Debonair. The Arch; Walnut; the Theatres; Theatrical Gossip, Foreign and American, etc.

CHESS.

The Chess Column of the "City Item" is one of the best in the country.

BILLIARDS.

The "City Item" is the only regular Billiard medium in Philadelphia. All the latest news, matches, etc.

BASE BALL.

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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No 28 DEY Street, New York.

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CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

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OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Commercial Intercourse with Japan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 18.

The President has proclaimed the convention between the United States and the empire of Japan, for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the citizens of this country in Japan. Sheet lead, matting, ratan oil for printing, indigo, gypsum, firing-pans, and baskets, all of these articles being used in the preparation and packing of teas, shall be free of duty; and the following articles are to be admitted at the reduced rate of five per cent., viz.:—Machines and machinery, drugs, medicines, (the prohibition of the importation of opium, according to the existing treaty, remains in full force), iron in pigs or bars, sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugar in loaves or crushed, glass, glassware, clocks, watches and watch-chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

The citizens of the United States, importing or exporting goods, shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not. The President has also proclaimed the convention between the empire of Japan and the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland, providing for the payment to these Governments of the sum of $,3,000,000 this sum to include all claims of whatever nature, for past aggressions on the part of Nagato, whether indemnities of ransom of Simonosaki, or expenses entailed by the operations of the allied squadrons, which were sent to the Straits of Simonosaki, in order to destroy the batteries erected by the Prince of Nagato and Suwo, for the destruction of foreign vessels and the stoppage of trade, the Government of the Tycoon on whom devolved the duty of chastising this rebellious Prince being held responsible for any damage resulting to the interests of treaty powers, as well as the expenses occurred by the expedition.

The Reported Retirement of Secretary Stanton.

The *National Republican* of this morning says it has the highest authority for denying the report that Mr. Stanton has tendered his resignation as Secretary of War; while the *National Intelligencer* remarks that the statement that he had written a letter to the President requesting to be relieved of his position was, at least, premature. But the latter paper says:—"It is understood that Mr. Stanton has signified his intention to ask to be relieved as soon as his annual report is completed, and also that, on account of his health, he would not be averse to spending a few years in Spain, as the Minister at Madrid."

Without controverting the authority on which the above publication is made by the *Intelligencer*, and without attempting to state particulars, the substance of the general newspaper despatch of yesterday may be repeated, namely:—There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Stanton will soon retire from his present position, and in that event there is a strong probability that Lieutenant-General Sherman will be invited to take charge, temporarily at least, of the War Department.

The Canadian Federation.

TORONTO, October 18.—It is not decided yet whether the Governor-General will accompany the Confederation delegates on their mission to England.

The probabilities are that he will follow them in a few weeks afterwards. No reliable information can be obtained regarding the discussions in the late Cabinet meetings, but it is supposed that confederation was the main topic.

A Ministerial dinner took place at Montreal on the 30th of September. It was a private affair, and the Confederation scheme, it is believed, was discussed at length.

In consequence of the trouble about the Lamirande extradition case, the Judges in Montreal have agreed that in future, when necessary, they will issue a writ of habeas corpus immediately when applied for.

The Baltimore Trouble

BALTIMORE, October 18.—The committee appointed to wait on Governor Swann, and ask the removal of the Police Commissioners, left here this morning, and had an interview with the Governor at Annapolis.

The Fenian Prisoners.

BUFFALO, October 18.—Special despatches from Toronto say that the Fenian prisoners will probably be brought up for trial next Monday. Most of the prisoners are apparently without friends, money or counsel.

Death of a Hotel Proprietor.

WILLIAMSPORT, October 18.—V. S. Doebler, proprietor of the United States Hotel, died very suddenly last night at half-past 11 o'clock.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Cotton dull at 40@42c. Flour has advanced 5@10c.; 12,500 barrels sold, State, $8·15@12; Ohio, $10 40@13·50; Western, $8·15@11·25; Southern, $12@16 50. Wheat firm; State, $2 95. Corn firm; sales unimportant at 99@99½c. Pork steady. Whisky steady.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD

$941 49 Alleg Co scrip 75	100 sh Ocean......... 5½
$1600 US 5-20s. 62...113¾	100 sh Reading..s30 57·69
$1200 City 6s old.... 96½	5 sh Southw'k Bk.107
$1000 Read 6s, 43.... 93	25 sh Elmira R pf.. 43
100 sh Cata. pf...b30 30½	58 sh Leh Val....... 65½
100 sh do......s10 30½	1 sh Far & M Bk..134½
100 sh do......s60 30½	

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 70 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened 2600 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 wim3m

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos refastened without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

HER PILGRIMAGE.

BY GENERAL HORACE BINNEY SARGENT.

In Memoriam, January 12, 1866.

The snow-flakes floated many a star
 To earth, from pale December skies,
When a fair spirit from afar
 Smiled through an infant's violet eyes.

And as she sweetly breathed, the hours
 Wove, like a robe of gossamer,
All grace about her, while the flowers
 Their tints and perfumes gave to her.

In after time, when violets grew,
 And pale anemones veiled the land,
She drooped her modest eyes of blue,
 And gave to Love her maiden hand.

Four times the holy angels came,
 To greet her with a dear unrest;
And, in a mother's saintly name,
 Left a young angel on her breast.

Eight lustrums' pure celestial eyes
 Beamed through her tender, loving gaze,
Commingling all the sweet surprise
 Of heavenly with the earthly rays.

At *last*, her gentle face grew pale
 As the anemones of spring;
And whiter than her bridal veil
 Was that in which she took her wing.

And then, that fixed despair more white,
 Softly the stars, in feathery snows,
Came, covering with serener light
 Her folded hands, her meek repose.

Pale stars, through which the Night looked down,
 Until they wept away in showers
On those dear hands, which clasped the crown,
 And closer still the cross, of flowers.

The snow-flakes melt on earth in tears;
 The eternal stars in glory shine;
While in the shroud of desolate years
 Dead Love awaits the immortal sign.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, October 8.

An Orleanist Manifesto

has just been smuggled into France in a box of English biscuits, and has caused much excitement amongst that class of politicians who still hope for the future of the princes of the younger branch.

Nothing can be expected now from Henry V, on account of his age, his feebleness of character, and his sterile marriage, but the younger branch of the Bourbons, which comprises many liberal and promising princes, is still looked upon as worthy of wearing the French crown.

The manifesto is signed by the Count of Paris, but it has not arrived at a favorable moment for making a stir in the public mind.

The Opposition in France is Enthusiastic,

but its partisans are not capable of bringing about a movement, and, besides, they are not Orleanists. If the Emperor was to die the case would be different, for then there would be a general confusion, which would give a chance to any important disturbance; but the Emperor seems to be regaining his health, and there is another personage who will always be a check to the non-Imperial party. I mean

Prince Napoleon,

a man of ferocious energy, of undaunted determination, and of great political talent, who is watching events with an eagle eye, and will not fail to pounce upon the throne of France as soon as the death of his imperial cousin leaves it unprotected.

The Emperor is Still at Biarritz,

whence he will return by easy stages, visiting the localities which have suffered from the recent inundations, and distributing *largesses* wherever he goes. The standstill in politics gives him full time to enjoy his leisure away from Paris, and it is very probable that, in consideration of the near approach of the Exhibition, a number of questions will stand over till next year. The Oriental question will probably be included in this category, for France and England have severely reproved the Ottoman Porte for its conduct. At the same time they have hinted that

The King of Greece Must Leave the Turks Alone.

But, however, the insurgents will obtain many concessions and privileges through the intervention of the protecting powers.

Spain is Falling to Pieces,

and it is even said in Madrid that the Queen is going to leave. A curious combination is talked of, which is to make

Leopold of Belgium King of Spain;

and certainly, if there is any truth in it, Leopold would not be sorry, for such a measure would stop the growing idea of the annexation of Belgium to France.

In Italy matters are getting a little righted, and

The Revolt in Palermo

has been suppressed. The English have been accused of being the authors of it, but it is usual to accuse them of underhand work whenever anything of the kind takes place in Sicily. Undoubtedly, they would be glad to possess this island, but it is not probable that they would ever dream of such a means of winning it. It is much easier to believe that the

True Authors of the Insurrection

are the monks and Bourbons—the monks, because they are furious at seeing their possessions, comprising about three-quarters of the cultivated land, snatched from them; and the Bourbons, because they see their last hopes of dominion over the island disappearing. However, the authorities are inquiring into the matter, and we may expect to hear some extraordinary revelations as to its immediate cause.

The last Indian mails bring us the news of a

Revolt in the Birman Empire.

Two of the king's sons have armed themselves, with the intention of keeping their uncle, the heir presumptive, from the throne. The most bloody scenes have been witnessed in the capital: the Christian inhabitants have been obliged to leave, and take refuge on British ground.

Last week, I mentioned the death of the

Marquis de Boissy,

and I may now give you the following anecdote of an event that took place at his funeral. When the body had reached the cemetery, a poorly dressed woman was remarked near the crowd, bearing a wreath of flowers in her hand, and showing every sign of the most profound grief. Her appearance excited much curiosity amongst the other people present, and it was discovered that her husband was a Polish patriot, who had been condemned to transportation to Siberia, but who had been pardoned through the intercession of the Marquis de Boissy. Such a pardon was not easy to obtain; but the Marquis persevered so well on behalf of the condemned patriot, that he succeeded in restoring him to his wife, who, when she heard of her benefactor's death, came from Paris to give him a last testimonial of gratitude.

The Inundations in France

are decreasing. The waters are rapidly subsiding, but the ravages that have been made on private property are found to be very great.

Entire flocks and herds have been swept away and destroyed, and even in Paris, where the Seine has not overrun the banks, the water has filled the cellars of the houses, and caused much inconvenience and damage.

The Pompeian Palace was quite overflowed, and the furniture and goods were seen floating about the lower story in most glorious confusion.

The Exhibition Works

have been in part stopped by the rising of the waters, but they will soon be continued again with renewed vigor.

The *Champs de Mars* presents a most lively aspect, and the exhibitors will soon be able to take possession of their allotted spaces.

The exterior of the palace is nearly finished, the park is laid out and the *parterres* planted. The private establishments are rising up rapidly, and, altogether, the appearance of the Exhibition of 1867 is most promising.

The theatres in Paris are getting a little brisker. We have had some good new pieces, and have some excellent promises for the season.

"Nos Bons Villageois"

is the title of M. Sardou's new comedy, which had a brilliant success the day before yesterday. The plot of the piece is too intricate to be related here, but all the time of its first representation the theatre was in a state of enthusiasm. It is another great success for Sardou, to add to those of *La Famille Benoiton* and some previous comedies; and whatever his many enemies may say about him, he richly deserves it.

THE COST OF BUILDING THIS YEAR.

Increased Prices of Materials—Prospects.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York has the following interesting article on the cost of building:—

"Until about the middle of 1863 building materials sympathized but little with the general advance of prices; for the reason that large stocks were on hand, which, in connection with a dullness in the trade and moderate wages, enabled new buildings to be erected at a nominal advance upon old prices. From that time up to the spring of 1865 the advance was by no means proportionate with that of produce and manufactures. At that period, however, the demand became so pressing, and the stocks of timber and lumber so largely reduced, while wages were also doubled, as compared with former rates, that the prices of materials at once rose to about one hundred per cent, over those current at the commencement of the war. This advance was followed by a reaction of about ten per cent., which has since been succeeded by another upward movement; so that to-day the cost of building averages more than at any previous period. Below we give an interesting table showing the prices of the various building materials in September for five years:—

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN SEPTEMBER FOR FIVE YEARS

	1860.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Iron, Scotch pig..	$22 50	$35 00	$73 50	$47 50	$48 00
Glass..........	4 00	6 00	7 25	7 50	8 50
Lead, English.....	5 62½	7 85	16 50	9 75	7 25
Nails, cut..........	3 12½	5 25	10 00	7 00	7 12½
Paints—Whitelead.	7½	10	20	15½	16
" Litharge..	7	11	21	13	12½
Bricks..........	5 00	6 00	8 00	....	11 50
Lime..........	70	86	1 25	1 40	1 70
Laths..........	1 55	1 35	1 80	2 60	4 00
Timbers, Spruce...	15 00	16 50	23 00	20 00	21 00
" Pine	14 00	16 50	23 50	21 50	22 00
Spruce boards......	15 00	17 00	25 00	21 00	22 00
Pine boards........	18 00	19 00	30 00	26 00	30 00
Clear pine..........	36 00	35 00	65 00	65 00	90 00

"As a natural result, these high prices have led to the use of inferior materials and workmanship in the erection of buildings. A lower class of timber, imperfectly seasoned lumber, and inferior materials of masonry and furnishing have been in greater demand. The scarcity of labor has also necessitated a freer employment of inferior workmen, and at the full rate of wages. As a consequence, a large proportion of the buildings now being erected are of a class less adapted for durability than formerly. In fact, the exhaustion of the supply of well-seasoned lumber has caused an advance in that kind of material out of proportion to that of other descriptions; and considering that lumber, to be well seasoned, has to be kept five to seven years, it is apparent that a considerable time must elapse before the market can be adequately supplied. This probability is all the greater from the circumstance that dealers will be reluctant to buy, at present rates, stocks to to be held for years, in the face of a sweeping decline in values during the interim. For this reason it would seem reasonable to anticipate that, for a somewhat protracted period, building is likely to run largely upon second-class erections. This is one of the thousand disadvantages flowing from the derangements consequent upon the war, unnoted by the common observer, but which really tell very materially upon the comfort and welfare of the community.

"To the very common inquiry, What is likely to be the future course of values connected with building? the obvious answer would seem to be that the cost must be controlled in great part by the same considerations which determine the value of products generally. The question is, perhaps, chiefly one of wages. The cost of a building depends not merely upon the rate paid for the labor employed in working and putting together the several materials, but still more upon the wages paid for the production and transportation of those materials. In fact, it may be said that the principal cost of a building resolves itself into wages and interest upon the capital employed in its production. It can scarcely be argued that the great scarcity of dwellings, by necessitating a demand for more houses, will tend to keep up the cost after commodities have begun to decline; for there is the same comparative scarcity in products generally as exists in relation to buildings. If, then, there is reason for anticipating a decline in wages, there is ground for expecting a fall in the value of house property. That the price of labor must be reduced there will be no question; but there would seem to be little reason for expecting that the decline will be immediate, or that it will be otherwise than steady and protracted.

* * * "We could wish it were possible to present a more satisfactory prospect as to the future cost of building, for the current high rents have a very direct tendency to support the prevailing high wages, and the heavy cost of erecting buildings for industrial purposes necessarily checks investment in new manufacturing enterprises. The marvellous recuperative power of the country may, however, be relied upon to work out an earlier relief from the restrictions upon building operations than would occur, under similar circumstances, in any other country."

Two Geese in a Church.—An English journal vouches for the truth of the following:—"A few Sabbaths ago, while a minister was conducting public worship in one of the West Mainland churches, the service was interrupted by the entrance of a goose. The psalm had just been given out, and the congregation were beginning to sing, when the circumstance attracted the attention of the precentor, who so far forgot himself that he lost the tune. During the silence which consequently intervened, the minister whispered to one of the office-bearers to put out the goose. The office-bearer, being ignorant of the presence of a *bona fide* animal of the species, thought it was the precentor that was referred to, and laid hold of him with the intention of executing his instructions, which he would have done, our correspondent adds, had the precentor not made a powerful resistance."

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
 Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
 Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings
NATHAN HILLES,
 President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
 Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
 Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
 Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
 Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
 Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2§rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 tf

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1§p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment o
SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o
Diamonds,
 Watches,
 Jewelry,
 Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 4§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
SAMUEL K. SMYTH,
Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.
9 22 1m

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
 Fine Jewelry,
 Silver-Plated Ware,
 AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE,
THE "GIRARD-HOUSE."
Apply to
J. C. PRICE, or T. JACKSON,
10 13 6t No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row, West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000, 22,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House, No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, and Fixtures of the Photograph Establishment No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
Apply at No. 945 RIDGE Avenue. 10 16 6t*

TO RENT UNTIL 15TH OF MAY NEXT, a Furnished House in Germantown to a small family. Apply at No. 16 S. THIRD Street. 10 17 5t

---

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

---

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 151 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B GALLAGHER.
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS.
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
"CITY OF BOSTON".............Saturday, October 20
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"......Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK"........Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON"..........Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold........	$90	Steerage Currency.....	$35
To London..........	95	To London..........	40
To Paris.............	105	To Paris..............	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 129 North FRONT street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY.
Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises at GEORGE WILSON'S, No. 1820 MARKET street: STILL complete, empty HOGSHEADS, FUNNELS, etc etc.
Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to sale.
P. C. ELLMAKER
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1866. [10 13 5t

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

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UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT:
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION,
LOW PRICES,
BEST MARBLE!
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

THE INDIAN WAR.

Massacres in Montana and New Mexico—Murders on the Powder River Route—Inefficiency of the Authorities.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes the following statement of Charles Miller, late City Marshal, just returned from the Powder River country:—

Every one who has passed over the Powder river route is convinced that the Laramie Peace Commissioners and Colonels Maynadier and Carrington are to blame for the loss of life, property, and sufferings of those who have travelled that road. Almost every train that went that route would have gone by Salt Lake had they not been assured by the Government officials at Laramie that the Powder river route was safe, and that Colonel Carrington had force sufficient to protect emigrants. The value of that assurance can be testified to by the bones that now lie bleaching on the road. The Indians turned upon us the very guns, powder, and balls they received from the sutler at Fort Laramie in exchange for presents given by the Commissioners.

Carrington can scarcely protect himself, much less the lives of travellers. Three times in four hundred miles we had to beat off the Indians. Near the Yellow Stone we thought we were out of danger, and the wagons with the lightest loads struck out ahead. A band of Arrapahoes followed soon after, and discovering that the train had been divided, they attacked it, and killed and scalped three persons.

The Montana papers say that three hundred Cheyenne Indians made an attack on the mines at Green River Diggings, and killed forty of a party about seventy strong. The remainder have abandoned that country, and scattered to the settlements; also, that small parties going down the Missourian "mackinaws," from Fort Benton, have been murdered by the Indians, and that the Seneca Falls Company have been murdered and robbed on their way home in a small "mackinaw."

The Denver *News* says that the Tabegauchentes have commenced active hostilities against the Mexican residents at Trinidad, and along the Purgatore. There is a report of a twelve hours fight. The Indians being determined upon a general massacre, the settlers in the region of the disturbance are said to be panic-stricken, and, leaving their herds scattered and crops ungathered, are flocking to Puebla and other places for protection. There has been great danger of an outbreak by the New Mexican tribes. It may be stopped by the arrival of their annuity goods.

By arrivals direct from the plains I learn that Ward, sutler at Fort Laramie, has borrowed seventy-five kegs of powder from Colonel Maynadier to give to the Sioux and Cheyennes. Colonel Carrington, at Fort Kenney, is openly charged with the furnishing of powder to the Cheyennes, and placing troops on picket with empty muskets and no ammunition, with instructions to salute Indians. It is said he has instructed freighters not to fire upon them, but to allow them to come into their camps. The Indians ride into camps and massacre all they can, shooting teamsters and others. The sutlers at Fort Laramie have furnished the Indians with Hawkins rifles, and traded war implements to them for their amnesty presents.

Colonel Carrington has an interpreter married to a Cheyenne squaw, who keeps the Indians fully informed of the movements of troops. The Indians visit Fort Kearney with stolen Government horses and mules, which Carrington allows them to keep, and also orders out the band to play for them. I also hear he is posted as a coward by his troops, and will not afford protection to trains when needed. Indian squaws and traders are at all posts on the route, obtaining information for Indians. General Sherman did not visit the Powder river posts. The treaty was not signed by the chiefs. They left when they ascertained that the Powder river road would not be abandoned. The Indians are very hostile, and are warring on all whites except those in posts, stealing Government stock under the guns of the forts, and they are supplied with rations by the military commanders.

The Indians Concerned in the Massacres—The Late Treaty—An Army Officer's Statement.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—It having been reported that the road to Montana was impassable, owing to the uprising of the Indians and the attacking of every emigrant train, the following facts are reported by an official lately in the Powder River country, and who has had considerable communication with all the tribes:—

The tribes in the Upper Platte agency number in all about 10,382 persons, and up to the spring of 1865 had been the most hostile Indians on the Plains. Emigrant trains were attacked only thirty miles from Fort Kearney, and but two hundred miles west of Omaha. The road to Montana was constantly besieged. The military expeditions that were sent out to punish these Indians effected but very little good; but the winter of 1864-5 having been one of unusual severity in that region, the Sioux, the more powerful of the tribes, reached Fort Laramie in February, and applied for food and clothing. An arrangement was made for a peace conference with all the tribes and the United States on the 1st of June, and all hostilities ceased along the Montana route. At that conference all the tribes and bands were represented, but a band of three hundred Ogalallahs, styled "bad faces," headed by Red Cloud. These were desperate characters, who had broken some of the police arrangements of the tribes, and now refused to be governed by the will of the majority. The treaty that was there effected has been kept in good faith by seven-eighths of the Indians; but these "bad faces" have committed several outrages upon the newly opened Powder river route to Montana. If the tribes with whom amicable relations are now maintained can be subsisted or aided in obtaining the necessities of life so as not to necessitate their visiting the Powder river hunting grounds now infested by the "bad faces," it is believed that a general Indian war upon the Plains may be averted.

One hundred and eighty lodges of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are to come into Fort Laramie about the 1st of November to ratify the conclusion of their treaty, and every effort is being made by the Indian Department to have there at hand enough subsistence and clothing as will secure their hearty approval of the Government's intentions, and place these tribes in a comfortable condition. The military force at Laramie is to be increased, and General Terry is to be placed in immediate charge of this Montana route, and there need be little fears but that it will be kept well protected and safe for emigrants. Each tribe is settled upon a reservation, excepting those of the Upper Agency, known as the "Blanket Indians," who subsist chiefly by the chase. They have little knowledge or taste for agricultural pursuits. Some years since a band of the Brule made an attempt to raise corn, but the enterprise being discouraged by the great body of the band, was abandoned. These are now known as the "Corn Band." They look upon labor as degrading. The following is a list of the Indians of the Northern Agency:—

Brule and Ogalallah Sioux	7865	Winnebagoes	1750
Cheyennes	1800	Omahas	997
Arapahoes	750	Sacs and Foxes	380
Pawnees	2750	Ottoes and Missouris	511
		Santee Sioux	1350
Total			18,158

Indian Tribes on the Northern Border—Their Lodges, Character, Habits, and Depredations—Official Statement of the Government Agent.

The following report from the Agent in charge of the Blackfeet Indians was received at the Indian Office October 5:—

FORT BENTON, Montana Territory, August 30.—Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—I am unable to give you any information respecting the Blackfeet tribe of my Indians, beyond the fact that they are still, as they have been for some time past, in the British possessions. They trade at Fort Edmondton. Their lodges are not precisely known, and what there are that generally come to the Agency for their annuities, they receive the 3-22d part of all the goods sent.

The treaty of last year they do not consider as binding on them, for they were numerically poorly represented at that treaty by their chiefs and head men. They are at open war in company with the Bloods against the Whites. They killed in the Beave Raw Mountains last winter two white men named Huniche and Legree, who were returning from the Gros Ventres Camp with their horses which the Gros Ventres had stolen from them. These Blackfeet Indians are very wild, and it is at times difficult in sending messengers to their camp or seeing many of their tribe.

The Bloods are also of a very wild, and seemingly ungovernable nature, with the exception of some forty lodges, who live with the lower Piegans. Father of all children is the Chief of their Lodges. These Indians are located near the headwaters of Milk river. They have, according to the last year's distribution, 6-22 of the goods sent. This year, however, the goods designed for them are properly baled and marked, as well as the bales and boxes for the other tribes. The balance of the Blood Indians are with the upper Piegans in the British possessions.

The Lower Gugons have some 375 lodges. They are located on the Marcas river. They are quiet at the present time, although last winter they were rather inclined to trade with the traders without giving a fair exchange. I myself think they are disposed to be friendly and quiet. Big Lake is their head chief.

The Upper Regans emigrate extensively, living at times with the Lower Regans and at others with the Bloods. It is the opinion of Mr. Upham that these Indians burned the Agency buildings at Sisro river farm, on the 22d of last April, from the description given of the Head Chief, who commanded a force of about thirty at the time of the burning.

There seems no doubt they were led on by Bull's Head, one of the chiefs of the tribe. No measures have yet been taken to rebuild the agency houses or cultivate the farm, as it does not seem advisable until military troops are stationed near enough to protect those located upon it. The upper and lower Piejans are united under the head of Piejans in the distribution of annuities. The Gros Ventres Indians live with the Lower Crows on the Milk river. They are very quiet and are the only tribe who have kept in good faith every requirement of last fall's treaty. These Indians have three hundred lodges. Farmasee is their head chief.

The Gros Ventres and Piejans are constantly at war with each other, and they each therefore have separate days assigned them in which to receive their annuities.

So soon as I arrange the distribution of my goods, I trust to be able to give you a more satisfactory account of affairs here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Agent.

A Welsh "Eisteddfod."

OBSERVANCE OF AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

It will be gratifying to those who can pronounce the names, to know that at the recent Eisteddfod in Wales, the Talhaiarn presided with great unction, and that among the vocalists of the happy occasion was a young lady who received a reward of fifty pounds sterling for her admirable singing of the touching air of "Llwyn Onn." Another damsel had a gratuity of two guineas from a "patroness" living at Llanfairynghornwy, who was fond of encouraging native talent.

The place where these things happened was the Welsh town of Chester—time, September—occasion, the annual gathering of the Welsh bards and harpists.

From most elaborate reports of the proceedings of the Eisteddfod, published in the English journals, we gather that the meeting was unusually large and animated. Mr. Matthew Arnold's ardent admiration of the Welsh language, expressed in his series of papers on that subject in the *Fortnightly Review*, perhaps aided to attract an uncommon degree of attention to Wales and Welshmen, and Welsh customs. Mr. Arnold has combated the increasing tendency to abolish the common use of the Welsh tongue, insisting that its poetry should not be permitted to die out; but he admits that the small knowledge of English possessed by the common people of Wales prevents their participation in the every-day benefits of English life.

The London *Times* takes up this latter point, and passes the following comment upon it:—

"If measures are taken to 'preserve' Welsh, the knowledge of English will decay; and such, we believe, has already been the effect of these Welsh demonstrations. The native language was giving way, but has since taken another false start, and the people, therefore, have been so far thrown back in their civilization. If Wales and the Welsh are ever thoroughly to share in the material prosperity, and, in spite of Mr. Arnold, we will add, the culture and the morality of England, they must forget their isolated language, and learn to speak English, and nothing else. As for Welsh literature, it may be left to antiquarians and historians, and to critics who have nothing more solid to occupy them. The literature is curious, no doubt, and interesting in its way, but it is rather too absurd to send us to Ossian and Taliesin for mental culture. All that is valuable in the language belongs to the past; and the Welsh literature of the present day is about as original and valuable as the Latin verses of a public school. For all practical purposes Welsh is a dead language."

The Eisteddfod, this year, however, was undeniably a success. "Pennillian" singing, harping, odes, ballads, and several speeches made up the programme. The proceedings were opened with a quaint proclamation by the presiding officer—the "Talhaiarn":—

"In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the sun approaching the autumnal equinox, at the hour of noon on the fourth day of September, after due proclamation, this Gorsedd is opened in Chester, with invitation to all who may assemble here, where no weapon is unsheathed against them, and judgment will be pronounced upon all works of genius submitted for adjudication in the face of the sun—the eye of light."

Mr. T. Gruffydd (Cerddor y Dwyrain), a blind harper, performed on the old Welsh harp, which is triple-stringed. Four choirs competed in a performance of a part song and a madrigal, and the prize of ten guineas, as awarded by the applause of the audience, was adjudged to the Marthyr glee party. A prize of £5 and a silver medal was awarded for the best English poem on any subject, to Morgan Evans, of Mabus, Haverfordwest. The subject was "The Laborer," and among the lines were the following:—

"How gently does the night return again,
The purple hills stand with their notched peaks
Sharply defined against the fading light
Of the setting sun, whose gentle, mellow beams
Tremble in their last glance o'er the world.
The daisy westward turns its half-closed eye,
To catch a blessing in the last fond rays—
A good-night kiss to sleep and dream till morn,
Of all the glory of the coming day.
The beetle hums along in circling flight,
And some late warbler chirrups in the fence.
All else is silent, and I wearied turn,
To spend, once more, the few short hours of night
In my old shattered cottage."

Mr. Morgan, who, with Miss Conway Griffith, adjudicated the prize, said he thought this poem was a good answer to the charge that the genius of poesy, except as regarded their own language, had left the Welsh.

TECHNICAL WORDS.

In reading we frequently come across technics with which we are unacquainted, the understanding of which is necessary to give us a correct idea of the subject. To obviate this difficulty we give a definition of some of the most common:—

A firkin of butter	56	pounds.
A sack of coals	224	"
A truss of straw	36	"
A stave of hemp	32	"
A sack of flour	280	"
A quintal	100	"
A piggot of steel	120	"
A truss of hay	56	"
A bush	80	bushels.
A kilderkin	18	gallons.
A barrel	36	"
A hogshead	54	"
A puncheon	84	"

English prices current often speak of the price of wheat per quarter—to reduce this to barrels, multiply the price by 7 and divide by 12, and it will give the price, at the same rate, by the barrel. This:—If wheat is quoted at 56 shillings a quarter, multiply 56 by 7, and divide by 12, and it will give the price, 32 shillings 8 pence a barrel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 3?
		$1,253 030 18

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No. 133 South FOURTH Street
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

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SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT.
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
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E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
B. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santori, Opera Manager.
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Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors. No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4¾, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24 1866
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail. 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 A. M., 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M. Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
125 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·16, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·28 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·30 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

416 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line*	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, *specifying the marks and numbers*, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load *of goods*, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-sixth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington or Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

THE RECENT STORM IN THE GULF.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ANOTHER STEAMSHIP.

Letter from a Southern Loyalist.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication. The writer was a delegate to the Southern Loyalists' Convention in this city, and had determined to take passage for New Orleans in the *Evening Star*, but was persuaded afterwards to take a Philadelphia steamship, commanded by a Philadelphian.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—My Dear Friends:— * * * The vessel (*Star of the Union*) was staunch and as fast as most screw steamers. She was ably officered, Captain Cooksey commanding. We experienced very stormy weather going down the Delaware, and on reaching Cape Henlopen found a heavy gale blowing outside. The Captain deeming it prudent, we dropped anchor and waited till Sunday night, when, the wind having abated, we put out to sea. The weather was moderate till Tuesday noon, when it began to blow very fresh from northeast. In the evening it had gained force, and at midnight we were at the mercy of one of the most terrible hurricanes it has ever been the lot of man to witness. No one could stand on deck. The wind tore up everything that presented the smallest surface. The sails were rent in a thousand pieces.

The sea was terrific; the waves, lashed into fury, ran mountain high. The ship was tossed about like a nutshell. We expected each plunge to carry her to the bottom. The sea breaking over her, stove in the sky-lights, and came pouring into the cabin in torrents, drenching everything contained therein, save a few berths on the lee side of the upper cabin.

The night was fearful; and when day dawned it only showed us more clearly the horror of our situation. The wind, instead of abating, only increased with the rising of the sun. Thus it continued till noon, when the hurricane began to abate; and at 5 o'clock P. M. the sea had gone down sufficiently to allow our ship to resume her course. She had been hove to and kept head to the sea since the midnight before. The condition in which the store room was found next morning baffles description. It was a semi-liquid mass, of the consistency of soft soap, covering the floor to the depth of about eighteen inches, composed of ale, molasses, soap, eggs, and what not, beaten together by the violent motion of the vessel. Fortunately, our fresh provisions were preserved, and we made out passably well afterwards. During those twelve hours of dreadful suspense, the ladies devoted much of their time to Christian worship, and appeared perfectly resigned to the will of Providence; they behaved remarkably well. We owe our lives to the ability of the Captain and the solidity of the vessel.

On Monday, 8th, at 7·30 P. M., we made the Baltic lights, and at 12 we crossed the S. W. bar, and at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, October 9, we were fastened at the wharf, where we heard of the heart-rending calamity to the *Evening Star*. We were in the same latitude, but further out. I do not believe any side-wheel steamer could live in such a sea. The steamships *Queen Victoria* and *Daniel Webster* are reported lost.

Your affectionate friend,

B*****D S****E.

George Peabody's Advice to the Young.

ADDRESS TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Mr. George Peabody, on the occasion of his visit to his native town, South Danvers, Mass., on Monday, addressed the school children, who assembled to meet him at the Peabody Institute, as follows:—

"My dear young friends:—Nearly two generations have passed away since I left this, my native town, with probably less education than even the youngest among those I now address, and with no prospect of future success in life beyond that of any boy now before me who possesses good health, industry, and perseverance, with a heart and mind determined to make pure principles his guide. My course is well known, and I fear too much appreciated by our whole country; but praise, even but partially deserved, tends to stimulate to extra exertion, both physically and morally—particularly the young; and I hope and pray that every one who is now within the sound of my voice may experience, as I have, the truth of these remarks, and deserve that pride and satisfaction which are sure to attend all those who conscientiously strive to do right and to benefit their fellow-men.

"All of you, my young friends, should aim at a high mark in this respect, and undoubtedly many of your number, of both sexes, will arrive at distinction in society; but neither my regard for truth or past experience will justify me in promising any one of you that great success which has ever attended me. Scarcely one in an age attains to it, and I feel most sensibly that it is only by the guidance and blessings of my heavenly Father from early life to my present advanced age, that I have been enabled to accomplish so much for the purpose of laying the foundations for the physical comforts of the needy, and the promotion of knowledge and morality for the present and future generations. As you advance in life you will find that years will appear short in comparison to those occupied by your studies at the present time. This is my second visit to my native land for thirty years, and the period appears brief to me. Time and generations pass most rapidly.

"Ten years ago last week, on a beautiful autumnal day, I addressed from the front of this institute the scholars of the Danvers schools, numbering, I think, over seventeen hundred, and I then said to them:—'I would bid you remember that but a few years will elapse before you will occupy the same position towards your own children which your parents now hold toward you. The training you are now receiving, therefore, is a precious talent, for the use or abuse of which each one will, on a future day, be called upon to give an account.' This language, my young friends, I wish equally to apply to you now, as I then applied it to them. Where is now that assemblage of nearly two thousand scholars? In this short space of time, I doubt whether fifty of them occupy the place of scholars here to-day. Many of them have become husbands and wives, and nearly all have entered upon the duties, the cares, and the anxieties of more mature life. You have taken the place which they occupied in 1856, and by the great centennial celebration of the birth of our glorious Union, in 1876, they, your fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, will have taken another step forward on the stage of life, and you will take the places they now fill. Be prepared for that important change while your present high privileges of learning remain open to you.

"On the 9th of October, 1856, I did not anticipate the pleasure of being here at this time; but God has graciously permitted me, living beyond the allotted limit of threescore years and ten, to return and enter upon the realization of hopes and plans which I have entertained for many years, and to endeavor to show my gratitude for His goodness and watchful care, by taking further and wider action in extending to the inhabitants of my native town, of my native State, and my native country, not only for the present generation, but to those who will appear and act upon the stage of existence in future ages, the means of mental culture and moral improvement.

"At my advanced age I cannot expect to meet you again collectively, and it is to me a saddening thought, for though since I addressed your predecessors at the time I have mentioned, I have met many assemblies of children, and to some I have spoken—founded on a long experience—words of simple advice and caution, yet in none, on either side of the Atlantic, can I feel so deep an interest as in the children of the schools of South Danvers. They seem intimately associated with thoughts of my childhood and early youth; they take the same lessons, they occupy my play-grounds, and their feet tread the same paths over which I once trudged to school. With such feelings, therefore, I earnestly exhort you, my dear young friends, to strive by your present advantages to prepare yourselves for a life of usefulness in the responsible positions which you are to fill; to honor, and, if necessary, protect and support your parents; to never depart from the path of honor and integrity, and above all, 'Remember your Creator in the days of your youth, and when you are old He will not forsake you.' Farewell, farewell."

Death of Theodore Dwight.

Theodore Dwight, a well-known citizen, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday, aged seventy years. He was the son of the late Hon. Theodore Dwight, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, and afterwards for many years editor of the *Daily Advertiser* in this city. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814, in the largest class that had ever left that college.

His life was spent in literary and philanthropic pursuits, to which he was most disinterestedly devoted. He early adopted the practice of acquiring languages in the spoken way, and his proficiency was such that he was able to converse with readiness in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Greek, and to some extent in Hebrew and Arabic: he could also read and translate from all these. He was an early advocate of changing our method of studying Greek, so as to teach it as a living language; in which idea he was understood to have the concurrence of the late President Felton and other eminent Grecians of this country.

His facility in language, united with the benevolence of his heart, and his ardent love of liberty, made him the ready friend of the various political exiles who, at one time or another, have sought refuge on our shores, from Spain, Portugal, Italy, South America, and Mexico. The Mosqueras, Garibaldi, Rivera, Orestes, and many other living patriots in all those countries, will feel that they have lost a true and earnest friend.

At the time of his death he was diligently employing every leisure moment in the translation of Spanish works into English, and English into Spanish, to promote the introduction of our usages and books into the schools of the Spanish-American States, and to increase the mutual interest and intercourse of our respective countries.

He was a man of the most sensitive uprightness and sincerity, and always ready to confer a favor or lend a helping hand in any good work, without sparing his own labor and with small regard for his own interest. In this way he lived and worked, without any sensible abatement of activity or ability, up to the very end of his life.

On Monday last he accompanied his married daughter to Jersey City, where she took the train to rejoin her husband in the South. As he took leave of her in the car he found the door fastened, and before it could be opened the train had begun to move, so that in leaping out he was thrown down and severely bruised. His daughter saw him fall, and entreated that the train might stop; but, we are told, without effect, until she had been carried to a considerable distance, when some gentlemen interposed and the conductor consented to set her out upon the track, with her two children, one a babe, and without attendant, to find her way back on foot as she might. She was able at length to reach her father, and found him alive, conscious, and peaceful. He lived to be brought home, to greet and comfort his family, and then departed before the break of day.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 17*th*.

The Judicial Election in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 9th instant thus sums up the result of the recent election in that State:—

For the High Court, Chief Justice Handy is re-elected without opposition.

For the Circuit Bench, Judge Yerger, Smiley, Campbell, Watts, Hancock, and Cothran had no opposition. Judge Clayton is re-elected in the Holly Springs District over Orlando Davis.

In the Kemper District, Hamm has probably defeated Judge Foote. Judge McNair is doubtless re-elected in the Lawrence district, although he has opposition. In the Tishomingo district, Bradford is elected.

Death of a Noted Jockey.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Harry Grimshaw, the jockey who rode the famous horse Gladiateur to victory in the great races of 1865, was thrown out of his gig, on his way from Cambridge to Newmarket, on Wednesday, and killed. A notice of the young jockey's career is published, the concluding sentence of which deserves a place beside the exquisite epitaph upon 'Lady Jones.' 'Singular, indeed,' exclaims the sporting moralist, 'are the lives and deaths of some of our most distinguished turf-men; and moralists who remember and recount the incidents of 'Gladiateur's year,' will also be reminded of the poet's often-quoted passage, 'The path of glory leads but to the grave.'"

Another Cable Incident.

The Ceylon papers state that as soon as the Atlantic cable was laid, a captain of a ship who arrived at Point de Galle telegraphed to his owners at New York, through the agents in London, but the answer was sent direct from New York to Galle. The distance which the telegram and the reply travelled was twenty thousand miles, and the cost was $250.

Wagner.—It is stated that Herr Wagner intends to set the legend of William Tell as an opera.

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